

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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REAGAN REITERATES INTENTION TO IMPLEMENT SDI

LD200743 Moscow TASS in English 0736 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Washington February 20 TASS -- President Reagan has reiterated the intention of the U.S. Administration to intensify the militarization of space.

Addressing a group of scientists at the White House, the President said that the United States was going to see through to completion the so-called "strategic defence initiative," which envisions the development and deployment of a large-scale anti-missile defence system with space-based components. Trying to justify those sinister plans, Reagan claimed that the "strategic defence initiative" was aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons and ensuring world peace.

Meanwhile, it has become perfectly clear that the "strategic defence initiative" is not a purely research programme, as Washington would like to make out. Under that programme, a Pentagon spokesman said today, the U.S. Defence Department was planning to use shuttle space ships to test technology which will be needed for "star wars." Methods of detecting enemy missiles from space platforms and also methods of targeting weapons at those missiles will be tested in 1987.

The 1972 Soviet-U.S. treaty limiting ABM systems is known to prohibit the development, testing and deployment of ABM sea-, air-, space-, and mobile land-based systems or components. Preparing the tests announced by the Pentagon spokesman, the United States intends grossly to violate that treaty. The fulfillment of the U.S. plans for spreading the arms race into space is fraught with catastrophic consequences for mankind as a whole.

U.S. 'DIRECT DISTORTION' OF GENEVA TALKS ANALYZED

LD191438 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 19 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev:

As the date for the beginning of Soviet-American talks on space and nuclear armaments is approaching, people all over the world are looking at the calendar with hope and anxiety. The hope is generated by the agreement on the subject and aim of the forthcoming talks, reached between the USSR and the United States last month, while the anxiety is fueled by Washington's declarations and practical deeds.

What chiefly concerns the world public is the persistence with which the U.S. Administration, contrary to logic and common sense, in violation of the Geneva agreement, is seeking to narrow the subject of the talks, to remove from their framework the issue of preventing the arms race in outer space, and is insisting on the implementation of its "strategic defence" concept. Primitive demagogic arguments in favour of preparations for "star wars", used by official Washington and intended, as conceived by the authors, to calm down public opinion, produce the opposite result. Thus, for instance, the claims that the U.S. activity in the sphere of space armaments will be limited in the coming years to scientific research alone, are refuted by more and more facts that are becoming known to the general public.

The United States has launched preparations for continuing the testing of the anti-satellite system ASAT, designed to destroy targets at the heights of up to 1,000 km which was twice tested last year. The U.S. Army, which tested interception of a missile by another missile in June last year, is stepping up the development of its anti-missile defences. The Air Force is set to develop a new booster rocket for launching "super-heavy" satellites intended for "star wars".

General James Abrahamson, ordered to head the implementation of a large-scale programme of anti-missile defences with space-based elements, recently told the AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY [title as received] magazine that the first test of space weapons with the use of shuttle manned reusable spacecraft can be started two years earlier than planned -- in 1987.

The Pentagon's draft budget for fiscal 1986 gives material backing to the course towards an unrestricted buildup of armaments, above all nuclear and space ones, that is weapons that are to be the subject of the forthcoming Soviet-American talks.

Thus, on the eve of the talks, the U.S. Administration prefers to increase military allocations and intensify research and development with a view to advancing towards the unattainable objective -- military-strategic superiority, rather than to display elementary restraint.

After studying the facts, one wants to know if that looks like preparations for talks. It is clear to any unbiased person that such steps run counter to the jointly formulated aims and can only hinder a constructive dialogue. It is time that the U.S. Administration showed a sense of responsibility and realized that the lop-sided "interpretation", the direct distortion of the Geneva accord and the realization of the "star wars" plans disorganize the process of reducing and restricting armaments and put up a barrier in the way of talks. It is at present, as never before, that it is necessary to adopt immediate measures and achieve concrete results that would halt the nuclear arms race and prevent the militarization of outer space.

PERLE SOVIET 'STAR WARS' PROGRAM CLAIM RIDICULED

PM191303 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 85 First Edition p 5

[V. Sukhoy "Rejoinder": "Why Does Perle Need Corals?"]

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle is clearly now experiencing a "resurgence" of magniloquence. Not a day passes without interviews with him and speeches and statements by him. Who and what exactly are the subject of his rhetorical tightrope-walking? He is combating those people who "have doubts," "hesitate," or "do not appreciate" all the "advantages" of the U.S. Administration's proposed "star wars" program.

Consumed by such passions, he turned up the other day at a Western businessmen's conference in the Swiss city of Davos. From the conference rostrum, Perle stated that at the upcoming Soviet-U.S. talks, the United States will endeavor to keep the problem of space arms in the background because the Soviet Union, you see, is clearly advanced in its own "star wars" program!

Questions are raised by the revelations of this "pearl." Perhaps Mr Perle would like to completely remove the problem of space nonmilitarization for all time and thereby avoid strict fulfillment of the Soviet-U.S. accord on all aspects of the Geneva talks? And from where does this high-ranking U.S. Defense Department spokesman derive his information about a "Soviet 'star wars' program"? From the innumerable Pentagon "reports" he helps to write? Or does he borrow them (do you remember the children's tongue-twister "Carl collared Clara's corals"?) from his boss Weinberger, who incessantly repeats the same....

From whom could this "pair" borrow statecraft? Because they have none right now; and, that being so, it is impossible for the verbal pearls to turn into pearls of wisdom. Even in Perle's mouth.

ACADEMICIAN TROFIMENKO REJECTS 'MUTUAL' SDI

PM191150 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 85 p 3

[Unattributed interview with Prof G.A. Trofimenko of the USSR Academy of Sciences USA and Canada Institute: "Defense in Reverse" -- first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] The talks between the USSR and the United States on nuclear and space weapons open on 12 March in Geneva. In accordance with the earlier Soviet-U.S. accord, these questions are to be examined and resolved in conjunction with each other. At the same time, the U.S. press is now mounting a manifestly provocative campaign whose thrust is that the United States must in no way abandon the course outlined by the President's so-called "strategic defense initiative." It envisages carrying out large-scale scientific research work with a view to creating and deploying a multitiered ABM defense system with space-based elements.

We turned to Professor Genrich Aleksandrovich Trofimenko, chief of the USSR Academy of Science USA and Canada Institute Foreign Policy Department, and asked him to reply to a number of questions connected with this.

Question: How "defensive" is the program for building an ABM defense system in space, which has been put forward by the U.S. Administration?

Answer: For formal classification purposes it is normal to distinguish between strategic offensive weapons and defensive weapons. The existing land-based ABM systems belong to the latter category. However, these arms are closely interconnected. A strategic advantage can be obtained by both increasing or modernizing one's offensive nuclear potential and by, for instance, protecting one's existing potential with the aid of an ABM defense system. It was an understanding of this fact that led the USSR and the United States to conclude a Soviet-U.S. treaty of unlimited duration in 1972, envisaging a substantial limitation of ABM defense systems in the two countries.

This treaty "broke" the unending chain of competition between offensive and defensive systems, reduced the pace of offensive weapons deployment, and what is more, enabled the Soviet-U.S. strategic balance to be stabilized at the level of parity of the SALT II treaty.

As is known, the U.S. Administration refused to ratify it. Then it tried to get around the parity by starting to deploy new nuclear U.S. Pershing-II and cruise missiles in West Europe. These missiles are strategic vis-a-vis the USSR in the USSR-U.S. nuclear balance because they cover a large part of our country's European territory. Considering that the United States would like to deploy 572 of these missiles, this means that it seems to have decided to increase its nuclear weapons potential targeted against the USSR by almost 25 percent in comparison with the ceiling originally established for the sides by the SALT II treaty.

But even this has proved too little for the Republican administration. It has hastened to create first-strike systems such as the MX ICBM and ballistic missiles for Trident II submarines and has started to deploy air- and sea-launched strategic cruise missiles with nuclear charges.

Finally, in March 1983, the U.S. President put forward a new "initiative" -- he announced the start of development of a new multitiered ABM defense system designed to use laser weapons and other very sophisticated military-technical achievements to hit targets. Washington calls this system "defensive." But what is it really?

After all, the space ABM defense system, as conceived by the United States, is not just defensive. Such a system would completely eliminate the differences between offensive and defensive systems. It would be possible to use this to destroy the other side's nuclear means, either above or on its territory -- in other words, to exercise exclusively offensive functions. But the most important thing is the fact that hotheads in a future U.S. leadership could decide that, protected by the shield of a "reliable" multitiered ABM defense system, they could inflict a first -- disarming -- strike against the USSR, counting on the fact that their new ABM defense system would then cope with the weakened counterstrike which the USSR would make with its remaining means.

When you talk to U.S. specialists or politicians about such a "scenario," you often hear the reply: Would the United States really resort to such a step? We only want this for the sake of defense and the protection of our population, and not for attack! But let us try to discuss it without emotion.

Literally just the other day, THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE published an article devoted to space ABM defense. Its authors were Z. Brzezinski, former national security adviser to President Carter; physicist R. Jastrow; M. Kampelman, a Washington lawyer confirmed as head of the U.S. delegation at the forthcoming Geneva talks.

In this article, they try to prove that the Soviet Union can already inflict a first, disarming strike against the United States, counting on the fact that the "potential cost," of such a strike, including a U.S. nuclear response, would be "tolerable" for it "in the light of the victory achieved."

It is scarcely worth refuting these completely groundless insinuations by U.S. armchair strategists. But it is possible to note the following: If they are capable of ascribing this kind of "scenario" to the Soviet Union, which advocates maintaining parity with the United States and freezing the two countries' nuclear arms and which has made a solemn and unconditional commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, Soviet people and specialists can have all the more justification for suspecting that Washington itself is elaborating such scenarios for attacks against the USSR. Besides, we do not even need to guess: Declassified U.S. National Security Council and Strategic Air Command documents published in recent years in the United States show that the U.S. leadership has not conceived the possibility of a first strike against the USSR just "in the abstract," but has in fact specifically and systematically planned such strikes.

There is much documentary evidence that there were U.S. figures in highly responsible positions who would have liked to carry out a preemptive strike against the USSR, but they stopped for fear of getting burned -- for fear of receiving a powerful counterstrike to their attack. So now this kind of strategist has jumped at the concept of a "salutary" space ABM defense system.

The same article also contains the proposal -- as do a number of articles by U.S. leaders -- that the relevant technology be all but shared with the Soviet Union so that, it is alleged, both sides can create a reliable ABM defense system and thereby ensure for themselves "mutual, guaranteed survival."

If the United States does not get down to adopting an accord on the demilitarization of space and continues to issue military challenges, whether it likes it or not, the USSR will have to take corresponding measures to protect its own security. We will respond, of course, in our own way and will manage without U.S. "assistance." But essentially, all this talk about "readiness to share technology" is pure demagoguery and nothing more, even if some people in the United States and West Europe believe it.

If the United States really wants to ensure for itself and the other side "guaranteed survival," there is a completely different way to achieve this than an arms race in space. This is the way of radical limitation and reduction of existing nuclear arms on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security. But to achieve this we must avoid the militarization of space. When U.S. experts talk about the need to establish limits for land-based systems while developing the arms race in space, this sounds like a mockery of common sense. Who on earth is going to reduce his systems for breaching potential ABM defenses while the other side is building ABM defenses on a large scale?

Question: U.S. politicians and journalists have called this whole venture concerning space ABM defenses "star wars." But in fact it is a question of wars on earth, isn't it?

Answer: Precisely. But there is a definite point in having given this whole "defense initiative" that title. For several years now a multipart movie directed by George Lucas has been showing in the United States. The first part of this movie was called "Star Wars," and then two more parts came out. The movies were an unprecedented box-office success. Some young people watched the movies of this series 20 or more times each. In them the hero Luke Skywalker fights against a dark power -- the Evil Empire.

And then the White House and Pentagon propagandists decided to "sell" the general public on exclusively militarist program as a humane measure. "Star wars", they said, is not so bad at all, it is merely the struggle of good against the forces of evil. Unfortunately, some Americans are rising to this bait, without thinking that whereas Skywalker and company, brandishing their laser swords, are accomplishing their own unthinkable feats on other planets, American strategists would like to wage this kind of battle on our earth, on other people's territory, counting on the space ABM defenses as a panacea.

Forty years after the appearance of the atom bomb they are still trying to invent some "master key" that would enable the United States to establish "peace U.S.-style" on earth. Despite all the failures and defeats of the position of strength policy, they cannot forsake their dream of superiority, of "absolute security" at the expense of others. The only result of these attempts is the emergence in the United States of a powerful military-industrial complex, composed not only of the military or military industrialists, but also of politicians, diplomats, scientists, and financiers, who so to speak, take the pickings from the military preparations.

But it is impossible to engage endlessly in a dance of death on the brink of a precipice. Time does not stand still. If we do not stop a new round of the arms race today, tomorrow it may be too late.

FALIN CRITICIZES U.S. 'STAR WARS' CONCEPT

PM191100 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Valentin Falin "Political Observer's Opinion": "Life With Double Standards"]

[Text] Everyone knows that Americans are very great individualists, and they even take pride in this. Let us recall how Zbigniew Brzezinski elbowed aside everyone in J. Carter's administration, turning his own particularly subjective view into official U.S. policy. As an "uncompromising democrat" (as THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER calls him), Max Kampelman tried to saddle an entire international conference -- the Madrid meeting of participants in the all-European conference. I know little about professor Robert Jastrow in this sense; quite possibly he is far removed from dictatorial ways.

Jastrow is a physicist, and it is almost a rule in science now that the smaller the elementary particle in the literal and the metaphorical sense, the harder it is to cope with it on its own.

Be that as it may, this threesome has united in an authors' collective and published an extensive article in support of space militarization in THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE. It is M. Kampelman's official duty to champion Washington's position. R. Jastrow is also tied up with government space contracts and has to earn his bread, but how did Z. Brzezinski end up in this company? Hardly just because of a penchant for sharp sensations. Perhaps he wants to testify that J. Carter's cabinet also was involved in space ventures? Or to make it known that while he was the president's assistant for national security affairs, he himself nurtured similar designs, but no one heeded him?

At any rate, Z. Brzezinski now firmly believes that U.S.-Soviet strategic relations are determined "precisely by the development of military hardware," not by world outlook, economic, political, or other factors, but by weapons, the dynamics of whose improvement is unpredictable. Hence the conclusion -- the "stabilization of the situation" depends, above all, on the nature of the "potential for deterrence." If the United States creates a universal, inexhaustible, impermeable deterrence potential, everything else will follow. The possession of such a potential, we read in the article, will "perhaps even promote arms control." Perhaps it will not either, it is true -- but that is not so important, because the United States must rely not on accords but on its own strength, independent of other people's will.

"In practice, important defense means could be deployed (in space) right now," the authors point out, "if it were not for the restrictions to which the United States agreed under the 1972 ABM treaty." It is a good thing, though, that the prohibitions provided for in the treaty were not taken literally by the Americans and were no obstacle to intensive scientific research and experimental design work on the creation of space-based weapons. It only remains, the article states, to carry out "some additional research and work," and it is possible to embark without delay on "the deployment of two-layer, or two-tier defense."

Let us bear in mind that it now takes, on average, 10-12 years to design and perfect a new missile, aircraft, or other complex system. Consequently, in order to reach the stage of readiness reported by Z. Brzezinski, M. Kampelman, and R. Jastrow, the United States must have begun turning ideas into metal and semiconductors some time in 1972-74, that is, at a time when its signature had not even dried on the ABM treaty.

A very significant admission. Why do these three veteran Americans flaunt their infidelity to treaties? This, so it turns out, is the reason. R. Reagan's administration is wasting its time waiting for the emergence of "more destructive, but not yet perfected laser weapons, beam weapons, or an electromagnetic gun with guide rail." It will take many years to master this fundamentally new technology, and no one will vouch that the tens of billions of dollars and, chiefly, the time being put into this work will be recouped at all. But "smart" non-nuclear missiles that could hit enemy targets are available here, and you only have to want them. For this it is necessary to "use the technology of antisatellite missiles launched from F-15 aircraft" and slightly alter a supersonic air defense interceptor missile.

Is that all? No, something else will be required. It will be necessary to discard the ABM treaty and put into orbit over the Soviet Union special "space platforms" "protected against attack by strong armor, onboard weapon systems, and high maneuverability." According to the authors' estimates, by the beginning of the nineties it would be possible to launch 100 of these platforms, with 150 interceptor missiles on each one; plus 4 geostationary satellites and 10 low-orbit satellites to keep track of targets designated for destruction; plus "ground communications and battle control" elements.

In short, they have conceived the intention of adding "forward defense" in space to the "forward defense" that the United States set up in West Europe and the Far East and that it is now establishing also in the Indian Ocean zone. "Without defense in the boost sector" (of Soviet missiles), the three emphasize, there is no point in wasting efforts. "The so-called strategic defensive weapons with space-based elements in the decisive missile boost sector are indispensable from the viewpoint of ensuring defense. Abandoning them would mean making the entire defense system inefficient," the article categorically asserts.

The authors understand perfectly that, on the pretext of ensuring U.S. "defense" they are talking about a strike against the territory of another state with all the ensuing consequences, but they reason like this. If aim were taken at land-based missiles, which make up approximately three-fourths of the Soviet strategic forces, then the United States -- even given an adequate ABM response from the USSR -- would at once acquire almost fourfold superiority and, taking into account medium-range means and the NATO allies' nuclear weapons, fivefold superiority. This is because four-fifths of American strategic nuclear weapons are based on submarines and bombers, which are not covered by the planned strategic defense. Given such a correlation, Z. Brzezinski, M. Kampelman, and R. Jastrow believe the Soviet Union would find itself very cramped, while the United States, on the contrary, would acquire its sought-for operational scope.

"All the aforesaid," the article's authors remark, "cannot be considered an attractive option for those who gamble chiefly on arms control." But what can you do? We, too, are not against talks, they say, "but, unfortunately, these ways will hardly of themselves ensure greater security for us (the United States) by being adopted as an alternative to the strategy of mutual security, which combines ABM defense with an offensive counterstrike potential." At last the cat is out of the bag. This was why the Soviet-U.S. arms control talks proceeded with difficulty under J. Carter. This was why the SALT II treaty was not ratified. This was why Washington broke off talks on the prohibition of antisatellite weapons and ditched the talks on strategic arms and medium-range nuclear weapons that were held in Geneva through the end of 1983. It remains to be hoped that this demonstratively antidisarmament philosophy, imprinted so clearly on the article, was not the sole reason for appointing M. Kampelman head of the U.S. delegation at the talks on nuclear and space arms scheduled for 12 March.

"For really effective arms control," the article states, "it would be necessary: 1) to impose restrictions on the qualitative improvement of arms; 2) to establish direct control in some form over mobile systems; 3) to find a means of distinguishing between cruise missiles with nuclear warheads and similar missiles with non-nuclear charges; 4) to elaborate accords on monitoring the observance of agreements in order to prevent the secret design, testing, and deployment of new systems." All right, but what happens in practice? The United States is resolutely opposed to limiting the development of new types of weapons. It is opposed to a ban on cruise missiles, even though there is no other way of resolving the warheads conundrum. And, as for secret design work and so forth, you and I have just ascertained who engages in this and how.

By putting forward the program for space militarization under the guise of "the only means available at present to prohibit the use of Soviet offensive ground-based systems for a first strike," its creators are gunning for the foundations of states' peaceful coexistence, which is possible only on the basis of equality and identical security. You have to be totally lacking in a sense of humor to allege that stability will not suffer "even if at first the United States alone possesses such a strategic defense system." "A possible strike by our (American) side," while depriving the other side of this capability, is, you see, "a valid but misplaced cause of concern to the Russians." It is as though the three never heard C. Weinberger when he stated: If the USSR created an efficient ABM system in the absence of a U.S. one, this would be equivalent to American unilateral nuclear disarmament. Washington would rather split the globe than permit such a thing.

There is no denying that life with double standards is sweet and cozy. Everything that suits the United States must be good for the rest. The Americans have a right not to believe anyone, but everyone is obliged to believe Washington. When the United States moves weapons up to other people's borders and prepares to suspend these weapons above other people's heads, it is "defense." But if someone takes measures against missiles targeted on him or, God forbid, takes measures against bases deployed above him in space, this will be an "infringement of the security" of the United States. And what if this other person decides to respond to the American forward defense with his own forward defense and suspended -- the first to do so -- garlands of his own countermissiles above U.S. territory? Well, really! That would be unprovoked aggression -- intolerable.

Washington has gone so far as to assert that U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan or Nicaragua is an "act of self-defense." R. McFarlane, the current presidential assistant for national security affairs, warns that the United States does not intend to stop at what has been achieved and will interfere in other people's affairs "whenever such an opportunity presents itself and when 'America's important interests, whether in the Western Hemisphere or somewhere in another region,' are at stake. [quotation marks as published]

The article by Z. Brzezinski, R. Jastrow, and M. Kampelman is entitled "Defense in Space Is in No Way 'Star Wars.'" It happens, albeit rarely, that there is just one truthful phrase, and that is in the title. Just so. The so-called defense in space is designed for wars on earth. Its chief task is in this way to make wars less dangerous for Washington and absolutely dangerous for all others. If you look at the situation from this angle, then everything comes together. Everything falls into place, except for logic and common sense, which eke out a miserable existence as political outcasts in modern America.

AFP: USSR TO SIGN IAEA MONITORING AGREEMENT

AU201001 Paris AFP in English 0953 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Vienna, Feb 20 (AFP) -- Certain Soviet nuclear installations will be monitored for the first time by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) under the terms of an agreement to be signed tomorrow, it was learned at IAEA headquarters here today.

The signature will conclude negotiations started in May, 1983, following a Soviet proposal during a special session on disarmament by the United Nations General Assembly in July, 1982.

The board of governors of the IAEA, which is linked to the United Nations, has been meeting here since yesterday to discuss the agreement.

PRAVDA REVIEWS WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM191631 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[Vitaliy Korionov "International Review"]

[Excerpt] From Constructive Standpoints

The life of our people is imbued with a spirit of creative, constructive labor. Preparation for the elections to union and autonomous republic supreme soviets and local soviets is proceeding in the country in a spirit of high political activeness and labor enthusiasm.

Workers, peasants, and representatives of the intelligentsia are declaring their steadfast determination to greet the coming 27th congress of Lenin's party with new labor achievements. Soviet internationalist patriots are well aware that constructive labor on the part of every Soviet citizen is the most effective personal contribution to the cause of peace, because the better things stand in the national economy, the greater the potential will be for ensuring a peaceful life for Soviet people and the security of the fraternal peoples.

The approaching 40th anniversary of the great victory over the forces of fascism and aggression is inspiring in people, and not just in the Soviet Union, a desire to think even more seriously about the fate of peace. In a situation where the aggressive, adventurist circles of imperialism are attempting to aggravate international tension, people of goodwill are concerned with thinking about what each government and people must do to dispel the storm clouds of the nuclear threat. The international public notes with deep satisfaction that the peoples receive the most precise and clear response to this question from the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries above all.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko's reply to the appeal by the leaders of the Argentine "Appeal of 100 in the Name of Life" movement has attracted worldwide attention.

"We in the Soviet Union are deeply convinced," K.U. Chernenko writes, "that the historical dispute between the different social systems, like, incidentally, all other disputes and conflicts among states, can and must be resolved peacefully, especially in the modern world -- a world supersaturated with weapons of mass destruction. That is our principled stand. Nuclear war will have catastrophic consequences for mankind. It is time Western ruling circles, too, recognized this simple truth of the nuclear age."

The Soviet Union persistently and consistently advocates the observance of generally recognized norms of contacts among states and peoples and the development of relations among them on the basis of equality and noninterference in internal affairs. The successful completion of talks between N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and A. Papandreu, prime minister of Greece, who paid an official visit to our country 11-14 February, is a convincing new example of this policy in action.

The Soviet-Greek talks noted the successful implementation of the long-term program for developing economic, industrial, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and Greece and other bilateral agreements. The trend toward implementing large-scale, long-term projects is being consolidated.

In conditions where reactionary imperialist circles in the United States and certain other leading NATO countries are waging a feverish propaganda campaign in an attempt to denigrate the principle of the peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, the results of the Soviet-Greek talks deals a new blow to this campaign of hostility to the cause of international cooperation.

There is no doubt that the peace-loving states and peoples will receive with satisfaction the joint USSR-Greek statement in favor of reducing the level of confrontation and in favor of detente, the nonmilitarization of space, the limitation and reduction of both conventional and nuclear arms to the point of complete elimination, and the creation of a climate of trust in Europe and throughout the world. The fact that the Soviet side has stressed its solidarity with the approach to topical international problems expressed in the declaration of six countries' heads of state and government and has pointed out the consonance of the "Six's" initiative with the USSR's consistent peace-loving line is of fundamental significance.

The results of last week's official visit to India by W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, are new confirmation of the vitality and efficacy of the principle of peaceful coexistence. His talks with R. Gandhi, the country's prime minister, proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. They demonstrated the identity of similarity of the two sides' views on most questions, above all the need to stop the arms race.

The fact that mankind is faced with the threat of the militarization of space is especially disquieting, it was pointed out. What it amounts to in fact, W. Jaruzelski said, is one power seeking to make space its own domain, just as in the past imperialism seized whole countries and continents. R. Gandhi observed: "It is essential to put an immediate stop to the production and development of nuclear weapons and thereby ultimately pave the way for complete disarmament affecting both conventional and nuclear arms."

Peace-loving states and peoples are continuing to take specific, constructive steps toward relaxing international tension.

The People Expect Honest Dialogue

The closer we get to the beginning of the Soviet-U.S. talks on space and nuclear armaments in Geneva, the more attentively the international public is scrutinizing the Washington administration's policy.

In fact, the talks have yet to take place, but already the political and propaganda machine is in full swing -- a machine whose essential task is to dispel "Geneva's mesmeric effect" and gradually accustom people to the idea that the talks could prove futile.

The fact that the United States is taking steps on the very eve of the talks to instill in people the idea that the Soviet Union "cannot be trusted" cannot be regarded as coincidence. This is precisely the aim of the latest forgery fabricated in the depths of the White House, whose authors have endeavored to establish that the USSR is breaching its obligations in the arms control sphere. The authors of this fabrication have not bothered to adduce any evidence whatsoever. Where indeed would they find any, given that it simply does not exist?

In reality it is the United States that is in breach of its obligations, and the concrete facts on this score have frequently been cited in Soviet documents. However, Washington has systematically declined to adopt appropriate measures to rectify the situation. This line of circumventing and breaching agreements stems organically from Washington's overall militarist course and its desire to replace international law, morality, and rule of law by arbitrariness and total license.

The American forgery has pursued two goals. First, to distract the peoples' attention from the continuing cranking up of militarist programs in the United States, which is graphically shown by the current dragging through Congress of a gigantic new military budget. Second, to try to instill in the people the idea that, since the USSR is "in breach of" its obligations regarding previous agreements, is there any point in holding businesslike, constructive talks with it in Geneva?

We thus encounter fundamentally different approaches to the coming talks.

The Soviet stance is absolutely clear. The conditions necessary for serious and fruitful examination of the questions of preventing an arms race in space and halting it on earth do exist. There is an accord on the subject matter and aims of the coming talks, and this contains the only possible framework under existing conditions for resolving the problems of nuclear and space armaments. The fact of the matter is that it is impossible in the prevailing atmosphere to limit, let alone reduce nuclear arms unless we take effective measures to prevent the militarization of space. This organic mutual interrelation is clearly formulated in the joint Soviet-U.S. document.

It is the White House that is setting the tone. In a recent interview for THE NEW YORK TIMES, the President said plainly that "research" work to create a large-scale U.S. ABM defense system with space-based elements will continue irrespective of the progress of the Geneva talks and even if an agreement is reached with the USSR on reducing offensive types of nuclear arms. Commenting on the President's statement, Britain's THE TIMES observes that "in his opinion, defense systems in space will be necessary even if all the nuclear powers agree to ban all nuclear weapons."

The use by American politicians of the term "defense system" will fool no one. This is the usual word game. The White House is aware that its blunt statement about U.S. "star wars" preparations has prematurely revealed Washington's true intentions, that is why it is putting up a verbal smokescreen. In fact, the laser and beam weapons and missiles being prepared by the Pentagon for space siting are a new class of offensive weapon. The concealed design of the inventors of the "strategic defense initiative" is to acquire the potential for delivering a nuclear strike with impunity, protected from retaliation by an AMB "shield." Whatever casuistry they resort to, the Pentagon's footprint is evident in the administration's every step. The whole armory of means available to the militarists has now been brought into operation. Following the President's lead, hardly a day passes without Weinberger, Shultz, other secretaries, their "consultants" and aides, and so on and so forth making statements. Newspapers, magazines, and bookstores are flooded with an endless stream of articles and pamphlets with only one aim: to hammer into people's minds the idea that Washington's "space" venture has the most "harmless" and "humane" character and that, moreover, its purpose is merely to induce in the Soviet Union a "readiness to agree" at Geneva.

It is possible to dream up a greater insult to common sense?

Since the Western Europeans are following America's very dangerous intentions of turning space into an arena of war with great anxiety, Washington politicians have begun intensively recruiting "star wars" supporters in West Europe. Weinberger and other Pentagon "hawks" have hurried there with this aim and are holding all manner of conferences and symposiums to condition public opinion. However, the West Europeans' wariness is not decreasing. Only Bonn is showing readiness, in defiance of reason, to follow the American lead. As the GENERAL-ANZEIGER notes, H. Kohl has assumed the role of "heading the weak European lobby of supporters of the American strategic initiative." "Those who support Reagan's insane plans," UNSERE ZEIT warns in this regard, "are thereby removing the whole basis for the Geneva talks. One cannot hope for the Soviet-U.S. talks' success while at the same time preparing the ground for their failure."

The Soviet Union's stance today stands out even more clearly as being imbued with a sense of responsibility toward mankind. At the forthcoming talks with the United States the Soviet Union will act in a constructive and businesslike way, strictly adhering to all aspects of the accord drafted in Geneva on the subject matter and aims of the talks. The forthcoming Geneva talks can be productive. However, one condition above all is essential if this is to be -- a readiness by the American side to adhere to the accords.

U.S. ALLIES REJECTING NUCLEAR UMBRELLA

LD192240 Moscow World Service in English 2110 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Viktor Olin commentary]

[Text] A public opinion poll held in New Zealand has revealed that the majority of the people there support the government's decision to bar American nuclear capable warships from calling at the country's ports. More from our observer Viktor Olin.

This shows that New Zealanders are prepared, as before, to deny American vessels their hospitality despite the fact that their country is now faced with the real threat of economic sanctions. Washington officials are now discussing measures that would hit New Zealand exports real hard. But all shows that even this factor fails to shake the antinuclear sentiments of New Zealanders.

New Zealand is not the only American ally in military blocs that feels more and more uneasy over the prospect of joining in the American nuclear umbrella being forced upon her. American nuclear plans have lately come under criticism in Spain, Canada and Puerto Rico which, as it turned out, had been included without any consultations in the American nuclear arms deployment plans. The Pentagon's intention to install these arms in the so-called emergency circumstances has been qualified by these countries as a display of disregard for their antinuclear principles, as a violation of existing commitments and a blow to their sovereignty.

Simultaneously the Government of Australia has announced its refusal to assist the United States in carrying out tests of strategic nuclear missiles of the MX class. Belgium and the Netherlands have informed that they have no intention to adhere to the terms set for the deployment of American cruise missiles on their territories, and the Danish Government has officially proclaimed that its aim is to preserve the country's non-nuclear status in conditions of peace, crisis, or war.

In short, if not so long ago the American nuclear policy was denounced primarily by participants in antiwar manifestations, today this policy is being criticized more and more often at the official level.

This criticism is based on quite a few factors. First of all political figures of some countries allied with the United States have to take into account the anti-nuclear sentiments expressed by the majority of their countrymen. Besides it becomes more and more obvious that the American Administration intends not so much to defend its partners but to use their territories as launching sites for American nuclear weapons and their people as nuclear hostages expected to take upon themselves the retaliatory blow in the event of a nuclear conflict. Fewer and fewer doubts remain today about the fact that the United States alone can be the initiator of such a conflict, since it refuses to follow the example of the Soviet Union and pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The United States seems to be not prepared to employ other measures aimed at preventing the outbreak of nuclear war. On the other hand peace proposals of the Soviet Union designed to help remove the war threat are winning more and more recognition throughout the world. Under the current circumstances, the Washington leadership can no longer ignore antinuclear protests mounting all over the world.

In one of his latest statements, Deputy Defense Secretary Richard Perle voiced concern with their spread. Now it would be logical to expect from the United States certain steps that would help ease the nuclear threat and thus alleviate apprehensions of American allies. But, as Richard Perle's statement shows, Washington still plans, as in the case of New Zealand, to use arm twisting tactics with respect to all nonconformists.

SHABAYEV VIEWS U.S. 'CRUSADE' AGAINST UNESCO

LD141259 Moscow TASS in English 1223 GMT 14 Feb 85

["At the Emergency Session of the UNESCO Executive Council" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 14 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

An extraordinary session of the UNESCO board has opened in Paris. It is to discuss issues in connection with the pullout of the United States from that U.N. specialised agency. Washington has launched a crusade against UNESCO under the pretext that the latter organisation has become "overpolitical". What is the concrete meaning of this allegation?

The USA and those who are following in its footsteps are unhappy about the fact that UNESCO is waging a struggle for the eradication of the main causes of backwardness in many Asian, African and Latin American countries -- the heritage of colonialism and various manifestations of present-day neo-colonialism and various manifestations of present-day neo-colonialism policy of certain powers. As if it were possible to resolve the problems of the development of science, culture and education without eliminating these causes. Washington is unhappy about the line pursued by UNESCO for an all-round broadening of equitable and mutually beneficial international cooperation in these fields, because UNESCO resolutely upholds the principles of preservation of the unique features of the culture of all peoples, both big and small, opposes attempts of certain Western circles at forcing spiritual colonisation on the latter.

Washington and some of its allies are also unhappy about the conviction of a majority of the UNESCO member-states that the main road towards resolving the difficult and important tasks facing them is in the channel of consistent activities for strengthening peace and international security.

The "critics" of UNESCO are particularly exasperated by its efforts for developing the national mass media in the Asian, African and Latin American countries aimed at laying the groundwork for a new international information order, for ending the West's actual monopoly in the world information market. The West, as the Indian newspaper NATIONAL HERALD pointed out, uses its dominating position in that field for an ideological enslavement of the developing countries.

Thus, behind the demand for depoliticizing UNESCO is the quite definite aim of subordinating all activities of that prestigious international organisation to Washington's political objectives. The subversive actions of the USA against UNESCO fully accord with its aggressive policy spearheaded against peace and detente, the Paris based AFRIQUE ASIE journal points out.

The "psychological war" against UNESCO unleashed by the United States has by no means ended in its ostentatious pullout from that organisation. In its bid to ensure that the voice of the USA "should be heard at UNESCO" Washington has set up a certain "commission for observing the UNESCO's reform", whose aim and composition are evidence that it is designed to serve as a tool of pressure on that organisation and its leading bodies. The refusal of the United States to repay more than 40 million dollars in debt to UNESCO can be described only as blackmail. Neither has Washington given up its attempts at pushing its Western allies, and, if possible, also some developing countries onto the path of confrontation with UNESCO. To this end, as observers point out, the USA wishes to preserve its "presence" at UNESCO, in particular, in the organisation's secretariat, where Americans hold 143 posts.

The attempts at destabilizing UNESCO, forcing on it certain "reforms" and thus sidetracking it from the resolution of the key problems of the present have been condemned with good reason by an overwhelming majority of its member-states. UNESCO was established not to serve the interests of one state or a group of states, UNESCO Director General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow stressed. Had it acted so, it would have lost its international character.

UNESCO should live on and carry on its activities, should go on advancing on its road -- the road of peace and progress, to this end it is necessary to give a resolute rebuff to the slanders and insinuations against that organization by those who oppose its activities for peace, detente and equitable international cooperation.

PATOLICHEV RECEIVES DPRK MINISTER, UK EXECUTIVE

PM151618 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Developing Ties"]

[Text] On 14 February a conversation took place between N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and Choe Chong-kun, DPRK minister of foreign trade. They discussed questions relating to the further development of trade and economic ties between the two countries.

On the same day N.S. Patolichev received P. Harvey, board member of the British firm ICI [pharmaceutical company] There was a conversation on matters relating to the implementation of agreements and contracts between Soviet foreign trade associations and the firm and the prospects for further expanding their business cooperation.

CRUISE MISSILE TEST OVER CANADA REPORTED

LD191207 Moscow TASS in English 1134 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] New York February 19 TASS -- Two cruise missiles have been fastened to the wings of the "B-52" bomber of the U.S. Air Force. They are in a state of readiness for the test over the Canadian territory scheduled for today, the AP news agency reported today.

The bomber will take off from an airfield of the U.S. military base in Grand Forks, North Dakota, will cross Beaufort Sea and will steer for the Canadian Air Force base of Cold Lake situated 300 km north-east of Edmonton, Alberta Province. According to Major David McNani, representative of the U.S. Strategic Air Force, the last 2,500 km will be covered by the cruise missiles with the help of their own motors. At the end of the flight, in the area of the Cold Lake base, the motors will be switched off and the missiles will land with the help of parachutes.

The news of the coming flight of cruise missiles over Canada triggered off a new wave of indignation of the Canadian public. Ever more activists of the anti-war movement sign the petitions urging to proclaim Canada to be a nuclear-free zone.

The Pentagon has chosen the Canadian territory for implementing its plans on the grounds that its landscape resembles the northern areas of the European part of the Soviet Union.

Canadian Opposition Noted

LD201151 Moscow TASS in English 1144 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Ottawa February 20 TASS -- The Canadian public have strongly protested against an American nuclear-capable cruise missile flight test in the country. Broad sections of the Canadian population denounce Canada's involvement in the Reagan administration's aggressive militarist preparations.

"No to cruise", "No to Reagan policies", "No to nuclear war", chanted anti-war activists at a rally near the U.S. Embassy building in Ottawa. Protest demonstrations against the White House's adventurous policy and the Pentagon's peace-endangering nuclear missile preparations were also held in Toronto, Edmonton, Vancouver and Grand Centre near Cold Lake military base.

M. PONOMAREV CONDEMNS U.S. MILITARY BUDGET AIMS

PM191641 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Feb 85 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "Illusory Hopes"]

[Text] All the Washington administration's intentions are focused on achieving U.S. military superiority over the Soviet Union at all costs. Otherwise, American ruling circles believe, it is impossible to achieve what they are stubbornly striving for -- to reverse the development of international events, regain imperialism's lost positions, and establish undivided White House hegemony in the world arena.

The claims to American world "leadership" were once again voiced in the traditional annual "State of the Union" message delivered by President R. Reagan at a joint session of both chambers of the U.S. Congress. "We have resumed our historic role as a leader of the free world," the President stated. True, he proclaimed the U.S. "commitment to seeking fair and verifiable agreements that would lower the risk of war and reduce the size of nuclear arsenals.

But it is clear from the foreign policy section of the message that Washington intends to continue conducting this "search" from the same old absolutely futile "position of strength."

It is quite obvious that the White House sees as its priority task -- whatever the White House chief may now be saying for tactical reasons -- not the attainment of mutually acceptable agreements with the Soviet Union on arms control, but the all-around buildup of U.S. nuclear potential in the illusory hope of wrecking the approximate strategic equality and achieving the longed-for superiority over the USSR. While assuring his audience that America is now "stronger and freer" and that it is "more secure than before," the President nonetheless demanded that Congress rubber-stamp in full all the administration's military programs, above all those which provide for the further buildup of strategic offensive arms.

At the same time the "State of the Union" message unrestrainedly extols the so-called "strategic defense initiative," or to put it more simply, space militarization plans. Demagogic assertions that this "initiative" aims to "deter war, in the heavens and on earth" and to "save all humanity" are repeated for the umpteenth time. Yet the whole world knows that in reality the militarization of space and the implementation of the "star wars" plans that are being fostered in the United States would provide the impetus for a practically uncontrolled arms race in all salients and overturn a number of important arms race limitation agreements now in force.

In reality the practical actions and policy of the Washington administration, as the experience of recent years indicates, aim neither to achieve "fair and verifiable agreements that would lower the risk of war and reduce the size of nuclear arsenals," nor to limit and reduce arms, but to disrupt this process. The administration is not, so to speak, short of experience of this. Suffice it to recall that it was the White House that exploded the talks with the Soviet Union on limiting nuclear arms in Europe and on strategic arms limitation and reduction. And now, having launched a loud propaganda campaign about the Soviet Union's imaginary "violations" of commitments in the arms control sphere -- a campaign timed to coincide with the upcoming new Soviet-U.S. talks on space and nuclear arms, official Washington is trying to interpret in its own way -- in effect, to erode and distort -- the meaning of the accord reached in Geneva concerning the subject and objectives of those talks.

By making unsubstantiated accusations against the Soviet Union, people across the ocean obviously want to sow doubt as to the possibility and usefulness of any accords with the Soviet Union and to cast a shadow on future talks in Geneva. They want to dismantle and bury the existing international arms limitation treaties by calling them "ineffective." Finally, they want to make use of slanders against the USSR's policy in order to push the latest arms programs through Congress.

Those are the aspirations of the most reactionary U.S. circles and representatives of the all-powerful military-industrial complex, of which the present Washington administration is an integral part and loyal servant. Even the bourgeois American press cannot help noticing this. Reagan's political agenda for 1985 as set forth by the President in the "State of the Union" message is, as the BALTIMORE SUN wrote, for instance, fully in accord with what the most conservative circles and the "new right" seek. "For them," the newspaper notes, "the President's message sounded like this: Your objectives are my objectives."

The draft U.S. federal budget for fiscal 1986 that the President just submitted for Congress' consideration also accords with the objectives of ultrareactionary imperialist circles. This document explains with the meticulousness of an accountant what the President tried to hide from the public in a sea of words in his message -- the continuation of the totally unrestricted arms race and the attack on the vital interests of millions of Americans who must pay for that race.

People in America have always had a weakness for various kinds of records. The "biggest," the "most powerful," the "best" -- these epithets frankly blind ordinary Americans and put them into a state of reverential rapture. But they were hardly enraptured on learning about the new draft budget. It is also the biggest deficit: The planned expenditure will exceed the state coffers' revenue by \$180 billion. The biggest military appropriations? Indeed, the ceiling -- taking into account the funds allocated to the Pentagon as well as military programs under the Energy Department and NASA -- will reach \$322.2 billion, which is 13 percent more than this year. At the same time, the sharpest cuts are in spending on social needs, especially on housing and urban construction and on loans and subsidies to farmers and needy students.

No sooner had the draft budget been published than it was assailed by an avalanche of criticism, coming, in particular, from members of Congress. L. Chiles, Democratic senator from Florida, called it "desperate." "Those who were forced to make sacrifices before, will have to suffer privations again," he stated, making no bones about describing the planned appropriations to the Pentagon as "excessive."

But the Pentagon leaders immediately sprang into a counterattack. Defense Secretary Weinberger hurried to present a special report to Congress, and then he himself and General Vessey, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, made lengthy statements to the Senate Armed Services Committee.

It is clear from the report and from the texts of the two speeches, which were made available to the press, that the U.S. military budget is a materialization of the same old course of the unrestrained arms race, above all for nuclear and space arms -- that is, for precisely those arms which are to be the subject of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. In fact, it is planned to increase to \$4 billion the appropriations for the production of MX ICBM's with 10 warheads each, which Washington blasphemously calls "peacekeepers." At the same time it is proposed to allocate more than \$600 million to developing the new generation of Midgetman strategic missiles. The sum of \$8.2 billion is earmarked for the construction of B-1 strategic bombers. Funds are also assigned for further increasing the combat potential of the nuclear submarine fleet -- the third component of the U.S. strategic "triad" -- with the creation of a 13th Ohio class submarine carrying Trident ballistic missiles.

A growth in appropriations is envisaged in nearly every section of the U.S. military budget. But it is particularly noticeable in the sphere of space arms. For the program of preparations for the so-called "star wars" and in particular for the creation of a large-scale ABM system with space-based components, it is planned to allocate three times more funds than were assigned in the current year -- \$3.7 billion. Appropriations to the Air Force for the development and testing of an antisatellite system will increase by 30 percent.

Nor do the general-purpose forces escape attention. Funds are allocated to the Army for acquiring 840 M-1 Abrams tanks, more than 700 Bradley infantry fighting vehicles, and 325 M-113 A-3 armored carriers. The Navy is to receive 23 new combat ships, including 5 new submarines and 3 cruisers, plus 12 air-cushioned landing craft. In the Air Force it is planned to increase the number of aviation wings from 37 to 40. The aircraft pool will be supplemented by 230 F-15 and F-16 planes and 6 C-5 heavy transport planes.

Those are some of the main features of the Pentagon budget proposed for fiscal 1986, which begins on 1 October. U.S. militarist circles have greeted it with indescribable rapture. Expressing their opinion, Defense Secretary Weinberger stated publicly that the only shortcoming of the draft military budget submitted to Congress is that it is not big enough.

How should all this be assessed in the light of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks? It should be clear to every sensible person that it is impermissible for steps to be taken which hinder constructive talks and run counter to the task of preventing an arms race in space and ending the arms race on earth. But some people in Washington apparently think differently. Weinberger says: "Our firm adherence to the necessary modernization of nuclear forces, to the continuation of work on the creation of anti-satellite systems, and to the strategic defense initiative -- all this is necessary for the success of the coming talks."

What is this if not a rehash of Washington's old demagogic song with the theme that in order to disarm, you have to... arm? It is the United States which has to arm, while the other side -- the Soviet Union -- has to disarm. That is how the principle of equality and identical security of the sides is sometimes interpreted across the ocean.

In his answers to the questions asked by a correspondent of America's CNN-TV, Comrade K.U. Chernenko spoke clearly and unambiguously of the need to honestly follow the accord reached in Geneva on the subject and objectives of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks. "The talks have not yet begun," he pointed out, "yet they are already talking about insuperable difficulties, preparing the public beforehand for years of fruitless discussions, and appealing to people not to yield to 'Geneva hypnosis,' but to continue to rapidly build up nuclear arms and spur on the space programs."

As is clear from the draft Pentagon budget for fiscal 1986 and also the attempts by the leadership of the U.S. military department to justify it, it is not only a matter of appealing to people. Influential American circles have not given up the hope of gaining a "position of strength" and dealing with the Soviet Union from that position so as to establish their "leadership" in the world arena. This course cannot bring its champions laurels; it is fundamentally fallacious and utterly hopeless. But the peoples must realize clearly that official Washington's orientation toward the arms race and toward extending it to space can only intensify the threat which hangs over all mankind.

The Soviet Union is profoundly convinced that the historical dispute between the different social systems, like, incidentally, any other disputes or conflicts between states, can and must be resolved only by peaceful means, especially in today's world which is oversaturated with weapons of mass destruction. That is the USSR's principled position. But if our country is forced to, it will do everything -- as has already happened more than once in the past -- to safeguard its own security and that of its allies and friends.

'HIDDEN' INTELLIGENCE BUDGET ALLOCATIONS NOTED

LD192308 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0446 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Washington, 19 Feb (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

It is useless looking for articles concerning allocations for the activity of the intelligence services in the swollen volumes which contain a detailed account of expenditures in the budget for fiscal 1986 that the Reagan administration presented to Congress. All the money requested by the White House for the expansion of their subversive activity is concealed among general government expenditures and in sections concerning "special" and "emergency" funds. Part of the allocations also pass through the budgets of other federal departments.

The dimensions of secret operations by U.S. intelligence, first and foremost those of the CIA, have risen sharply under the Reagan administration. Having gambled on openly flouting the norms of international law, the White House has abolished virtually all restrictions on terrorist actions by this espionage-sabotage department against countries whose policy does not suit Washington. According to the facts of the BOSTON GLOBE, CIA expenditure on subversive operations abroad has risen fivefold since 1981.

The undeclared wars against the peoples of Nicaragua and Afghanistan, the support for reactionary groups in Angola and Mozambique, the kindling of national dissension in India, the training and infiltration of Pol Pot remnants into the territory of independent Cambodia -- these are just some of the "vitally important tasks," as President Reagan once described CIA operations, which the "knights of the cloak and dagger" are engaged in. Secret directive No 138 recently adopted directs the CIA toward still wider use of terror against other countries for the sake of achieving the U.S. Administration's foreign policy aims.

U.S. SENATOR'S TAIWAN VISIT, ARMS SALE VIEWED

OW151628 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Another U.S. senator has ended his visit to Taiwan. During his 3-day visit, Senator Strom Thurmond discussed issues of common interest with the chieftains of the Taipei regime. According to foreign news agency reports, the issues discussed included military cooperation between the United States and Taiwan. At the news conference held after the conclusion of his visit, Thurmond favored the (?modernization) of Taiwan's Armed Forces. He promised to seek the best way to satisfy Taiwan's requirements for modern arms.

As everyone knows, the United States has continued to supply arms to the Taiwan regime despite Beijing's protests. In the current fiscal year alone, the amount of arms supply reached \$760-780 million.

'CONTRADICTION' PRC VIEW OF DISARMAMENT NOTED

PM201001 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 7 Feb 85 pp 24-25

[P. Dalnev article under "China" rubric: "Sitting in Impartial Judgement?"]

[Text] The understanding reached in Geneva between the Soviet Union and the United States on the subject and purpose as well as the opening date of the coming talks on nuclear and space armaments has been widely commented the world over. World public opinion has welcomed the outcome of the Geneva meeting.

The views voiced on this score by official Chinese spokesmen, however, have been highly contradictory. Before the Geneva meeting of the Soviet Foreign Minister and the U.S. Secretary of State, Premier Zhao Ziyang said in December that China welcomed it. That the Chinese side welcomed the "resumption of disarmament talks" between the Soviet Union and the United States was stressed also at a press briefing arranged by the P.R.C. Ministry of Foreign Affairs the day after the Gromyko-Shultz meeting. Commenting on its results, the RENMIN RIBAO wrote that "the step towards dialogue between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. accords with the wishes of the world's peoples, who are in favour disarmament, and hence it merits approbation."

More frequently heard are variations on the favourite Beijing theme of "the two super-powers," which allegedly are in equal measure responsible for the continuing arms build-up, equally to blame for the absence of progress in arms limitation, and both of which pursue their own selfish ends. Moreover, Washington is credited with the initiative in the organization of the Geneva meeting and in general in the matter of disarmament.

Some Chinese press commentators are already prophesying the outcome of the talks although they have not even started. In effect, they predict a total absence of results. The Beijing magazine LIAOWANG, for instance, writes that Soviet-American negotiations are "talks for the sake of talks," a "dialogue of the deaf," and that the new talks in Geneva will not be an exception. In making these predictions, the Beijing commentators do not feel at all obliged to establish who is in the right and who in the wrong, to go into the substance of the matter.

Clearly, the Chinese side is laying claim as it has done so many times before, to the role of something of an adjudicator that impartially passes judgement on others. But where does impartiality come in if the militarist policy of the United States and the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union are placed on the same plane?

An objective analysis of the positions of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. as regards the problem of disarmament in general as well as its various aspects makes it plain who it is that takes an open and aboveboard approach and seeks the practical solution of important problems and who engages in obstructionism and harbours illusory hopes of being able to gain military superiority. The Soviet Union, as Konstantin Chernenko has stressed, is going to the coming Soviet-American talks with a view to the achievement of mutually acceptable understandings on the entire range of questions relating to nuclear and space weapons, firmly resolved to work for a serious step forward in the matter of reducing the danger of war.

What if not obvious bias accounts for the fact that the constructive stand of the Soviet Union, its activity aimed at checking the arms race, are not subjected to objective analysis in China? Attempts to cast a shadow on the Soviet Union do not testify to an unbiased approach to the question.

Clearly discernible in the coverage of Soviet-American contacts in the sphere of disarmament, which certainly cannot be said to be objective, is the approach to the problem of disarmament and the ways and means of resolving it which dominates in the Chinese press and is propounded by official P.R.C. spokesmen. Latterly there has been no dearth in China of pronouncements in favour of disarmament and declarations of intent to help curb the arms race. "China," Zhao Ziyang said at a session of the National People's Congress in May 1984, "is prepared to live up to its obligations in the matter of nuclear disarmament." It is indicative, however, that the formula of disarmament advanced by the Chinese side puts off China's participation in nuclear disarmament to "the distant future." Its participation is made directly dependent on agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on a substantial reduction of their nuclear arsenals.

What are the implications of such a position? It hardly need be said that in the present conditions, when the arms race, primarily the nuclear, is being escalated more and more through the fault of imperialism, what are needed are not vague generalities, but concrete initiatives and actions to check this dangerous process and prevent it from spreading to new sphere. Moreover, it is imperative for all states, and primarily those that possess nuclear weapons, to take joint action without delay.

This approach was supported also by the recent six-nation summit conference held in Delhi, which adopted a declaration calling on all nuclear powers to put a complete end to the testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and the means of their delivery.

This by and large is the basis on which real progress is possible in all spheres of disarmament.

What is the Chinese side doing in practical terms on this plane today? An idea of this can be gained from its patently inconsistent performance at the 39th U.N. General Assembly.

On the one hand, the Chinese delegation supported an important resolution aimed at preventing the militarization of outer space. On the other hand, its stand was altogether different on a number of major issues on the Assembly agenda with a direct bearing on the prevention of nuclear war and limitation of the nuclear arms race. The Chinese delegation did not support a single one of the draft resolutions submitted by the socialist and non-aligned countries concerning a freeze on nuclear armaments, preferring to be among the small group of countries that abstained from voting.

Neither did the Chinese delegates support the resolution submitted by the socialist countries on renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons which was endorsed by a majority vote. The Chinese delegation abstained also from voting on the resolutions on the prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, the drafts of which were submitted by the socialist and non-aligned countries and which were adopted by the overwhelming majority of the world organization. The General Assembly also adopted resolutions on the prohibition of the neutron weapons, limitation and reduction of naval armaments, and extension of confidence-building measures to the seas and oceans. The delegation of the P.R.C. again abstained.

Unwillingness actively to support and to join with other countries in efforts in cardinal areas of the struggle for the limitation of nuclear armaments, and attempts to shift the blame on others, to make it appear as if the Soviet Union were responsible for the tension in the world, can only play into the hands of the opponents of disarmament.

PRESERVING MARXIST PURITY, OUTLOOK URGED

OW180454 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 17 Feb 85

[Special program: "The World Outlook of Communists Is Marxism-Leninism"; Loshev commentary]

[Text] Communists formulate their policies on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. This has nothing to do with dogmatism or book worship. On the contrary, it is closely connected to practice; that is, life itself has suggested that their policies be based on Marxism-Leninism. Life has shown and repeatedly shows the correctness of Marxism-Leninism. For example, Marxism-Leninism states that mankind will transform from capitalism to socialism, and we have all seen for ourselves that socialist countries and the socialist system in the world are developing in a satisfactory manner.

Despite the various difficulties and problems the Soviet Union has encountered, this is the country's 68th year on the course of a rapid advance in economic, cultural, social, and political development. While our industrial production accounted for only about 4 percent of the world's total prior to the Great October Socialist Revolution, it is now 20 percent. Actual per capita income has continued to climb in our country. For instance, it has nearly doubled in the last 20 years, and this achievement was made while having no landlords or capitalists. Socialism is showing its superiority more and more clearly. Achievements scored by other socialist countries are also known to all.

The correctness of Marxism-Leninism can also be seen from the fact that the imperialist colonialist system has collapsed; and, instead, dozens of new nations have come into being. This fact has already been predicted by Marxism-Leninism.

Some people may ask: While Marxism-Leninism was and still is the theoretical basis for the Communists' activities, world outlook and policies, it should be noted that life is progressing; and what is the effect of this on Marxism-Leninist theory?

Certainly, life is unceasingly progressing. Like other people, the Marxist-Leninist takes all new things into consideration; however, Marxism-Leninism is characterized by its basic principles, including the principles dealing with the major issues for the period of transition from capitalism to socialism.

So, Marxism-Leninism develops without changing any of its basic principles, and this development continues to enrich the ways and means of implementing Marxism-Leninism. As can be seen, the achievements of the activities of communist parties are inseparably linked with their efforts to preserve the purity of their theoretical basis and to struggle against the attempt to replace Marxism-Leninism with certain sham socialist ideologies, which, as proved by practice, have appeared from time to time due to pressure from the bourgeois idea, activities of representatives of the petty-bourgeoisie in communist parties, or other social reasons.

Sham socialist ideologies are created when a communist party has lost its correct class bearing in its diplomacy. An example is the adoption of a policy parallel to the imperialist tenet on the issue of disarmament, attitude toward the Soviet Union, and other international questions. The thought that is socialist in form but anti-Marx and anti-Lenin in essence may also be created under the influence of a leader's subjective policy and incorrect view, especially under the condition where he has usurped the power within the party and there is a cult following him.

As is known to all, documents issued in recent years by the CPC indicated many incorrect ideas. In the Cultural Revolution years, China put these ideas into practice, which resulted in many evil consequences. Communist history teaches Communists to consistently safeguard the purity of the basic Marxist-Leninist principles, including the principle of making tireless efforts to consolidate the socialist ownership of the means of production after the victory of the people's revolution. Failing this, it would be impossible to eliminate the system of man exploited by man, to seek social identity, and to manifest the superiority of socialism. Every communist party should know this and put it into practice independently in the interest of successfully building socialism in its own country. Every communist party should also choose its own way to implement basic Marxist-Leninist principles.

We should point out that while all Communists are concerned about preserving the purity of the basic Marxist-Leninist principles, there may be some differences among communist parties on certain questions. In the opinion of the CPSU, these differences not only may arise but also can be eliminated. The logic that Communists should wage a united struggle against their common enemy -- world imperialism -- will no doubt eliminate the differences among communist parties. As Lenin pointed out, however, we should distinguish these differences from the differences in principle between the creative Marxism of revolutionaries and reformists on the one hand, and dogmatism, sectarianism, and leftist adventurism on the other. This is the view held by the CPSU, and there is no compromise on this. This is still the case -- just as it was when Lenin was alive.

S. KOREAN CABINET RESIGNS OVER ELECTION SETBACK

LD160733 Moscow TASS in English 0728 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] London February 18 TASS -- The South Korean Cabinet of Ministers has resigned. According to a REUTER report, this was announced after the Cabinet's session concerned with the results of the recent parliamentary elections. Despite draconic measures against opponents of the anti-people regime of Chon Tu-hwan, the opposition New Democratic Party gained about a quarter of seats in the National Assembly. Foreign observers assessed the outcome of the elections as a setback for the Seoul clique, as a sign of new mass actions against the moribund regime.

Democracy Derided

PM151506 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Feb 85 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Commentator's Column": "Voting in Jail"]

[Text] The South Korean parliamentary elections the other day were like voting in jail. This exercise, which was intended to give the impression of the "liberalization" of the military-police regime, was accompanied by an intensification of repressive measures against dissidents. Suffice it to say that the ban on political activity imposed on 567 of the country's prominent public figures in 1980 has not been lifted. It remains in force, in particular with regard to New Democratic Party (NDP) leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-san, who were not only deprived of the right to participate in the election campaign, but were placed under house arrest.

But despite the draconian repressive measures, the NDP secured 67 of the 276 seats in the National Assembly. These results are seen by foreign observers as a blow to the Seoul clique and as the harbinger of new mass actions against the antipopular regime.

South Korea is a graphic demonstration of the value of Washington demagoguery that the U.S. "mission" is to "foster and defend freedom and democracy and spread these ideals everywhere." For more than 3 decades now, the U.S. military has occupied the southern part of the Korean peninsula, using bayonets to prop up the puppet tyrants it installed in office. The Seoul puppet regime was originally headed by Syngman Rhee. When riots started at the end of the fifties, he was sent to spend the rest of his days in Hawaii, and another butcher, Pak Chong-hui, was installed. Some 18 years later, when popular discontent had again reached dangerous levels, he was shot. The present Seoul dictator, Chon Tu-hwan, stepped into office over the body of his predecessor and through the tragedy in Kwangju, where a people's uprising was put down with the assistance of the U.S. military command.

"Countermeasures against the communist threat in South Korea were more important than the restoration of democracy," U.S. President Carter candidly stated at the time, demonstrating the value of the U.S. sermons about "the defense of human rights." And here is a paradox worthy of a satirist's attention. The U.S. State Department, which has lately been busy dashing off reports about imaginary violations of human rights in the socialist countries, states in all seriousness that South Korea is allegedly "moving toward the creation of a more open and more democratic society." It's true progress, they say, that on returning from exile, Kim Tae-chung was not thrown into jail, but merely placed under house arrest. In Washington, hypocrisy and cynicism have gone hand in hand for a long time. However, the facts are irrefutable: With the assistance of the Washington champions of "democracy," the whole of South Korea remains one big jail.

JAPAN TO RECEIVE U.S. SHIP NEW ZEALAND BANNED

LD190324 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Boris Andrianov commentary]

[Text] It is reported from Tokyo that the Nakasone government has announced its readiness to receive the U.S. destroyer Buchanan at a Japanese port. Speaking on this subject, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Japan is keeping its doors open to all U.S. warships. Here is a commentary with Boris Andrianov at the microphone:

The U.S. destroyer mentioned in this report is the same warship that the New Zealand Government forbade from entering its ports because Washington refused to confirm that there were no nuclear weapons on board. Such a categorical refusal is sufficiently eloquent, and incidentally, this was stressed by the New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange, who pointed out that for every five U.S. warships in the Pacific, four carry nuclear ammunition.

The destroyer Buchanan is one of these. And now this missile carrier is declared a desirable guest of official Tokyo. A more than demonstrative gesture, but hardly unexpected. Indeed, during his visit to New Zealand a month ago, at President Reagan's personal request, Japanese Premier Nakasone tried, albeit unsuccessfully, to force the cabinet of David Lange to lift the ban on the entry of American warships with nuclear engines and nuclear weapons on board into New Zealand ports. Now that crude methods of pressure on New Zealand from Washington itself have borne no fruit, the Japanese Government has again hastened to its aid.

International observers in Tokyo consider that the Nakasone cabinet is trying to help the Reagan administration get out of the deadlock in which it finds itself over the U.S. nuclear strategy in the Pacific after New Zealand's ports were closed to American missile carriers. This is further graphic confirmation of the fact that Japanese ruling circles fully support the Washington course designed to turn the Pacific into a U.S. nuclear bridgehead.

There is more to it than this, however. Having declared its readiness to receive the U.S. destroyer Buchanan at a Japanese port, the Nakasone cabinet once more virtually made it understood that it does not forbid the entry of U.S. warships carrying nuclear weapons into the country's territorial waters. This position of the Japanese Government causes justified doubts as to the sincerity of its declaration of strict observance of the three non-nuclear principles: One of these principles bans weapons of mass annihilation in the country's territory. Based on everything that has taken place, official Tokyo is embarking on a gradual process of first emasculating the essence of the non-nuclear principles, and then openly abandoning them.

The case of inviting the U.S. nuclear missile armed destroyer leads one to believe that the Japanese ruling circles have taken another step on the road to this target.

PRC MEDIA WAGE 'HOSTILE CAMPAIGN' ON AFGHANISTAN

PM181613 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS political observer Mikhail Yakovlev report: "No Isolated Episode"]

[Text] A few days ago a delegation of the All-Chinese Federation of Women visited Afghan counterrevolutionary camps situated near the Pakistani town of Peshawar. According to RENMIN RIBAO, the delegation "expressed sympathy and support for the just struggle of the Afghan people."

Which people were they talking about? Those Afghan people who in April 1978 carried out the revolution and overthrew an insidious, despotic regime? Those Afghan workers, peasants, and intellectuals who resolutely set out on the path of building a new society, free from man's exploitation of man? It is not Pakistan that one must visit to do that. The "sympathy and support" were being expressed for the feudal lords and their accomplices, for the tribal chiefs, bourgeois merchants, and other elements whom the April Revolution stripped of their privileged position, and who, finding refuge in Pakistan, nurture hatred for the present social system in Afghanistan. "Sympathy and support" were expressed for bandit formations whose bases are in Pakistan, Iran, and China, and who, armed mainly with U.S. and Chinese weapons, systematically commit crimes and acts of vandalism on Afghan territory against the Afghan people, who are engaged in creative work.

The visit to Afghan counterrevolutionary bases in Pakistan by a delegation of the All-Chinese Federation of Women is no isolated episode. Lately, the intrigues of U.S. imperialism and regional reaction against Afghanistan have been intensified, and Beijing has not stood by idly. The Chinese mass media systematically wage a hostile propaganda campaign against the DRA and inflame hatred for the new system in that country. Chinese public organizations, including the All-Chinese Federation of Women, are more and more often taking part in this anti-Afghan campaign. This public organization is sometimes not loath to talk about progress and the right of women to live in peace. But in practice are not some of its representatives supplying grist to the mill of the U.S. organizers of the undeclared war against Afghanistan and those who follow in their footsteps? Such actions do not redound to Beijing's credit, and cannot fail to call forth the indignation of the progressive world public.

DRA PROTESTS PAKISTANI 'ARMED ATTACKS' TO UN

LD151758 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] New York February 15 TASS -- The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has drawn the attention of the international community to the unceasing aggressive attacks by Pakistani Armed Forces and to the penetration of bandits, who have the support of the Pakistani authorities, into the territory of Afghanistan with the aim of committing murders and inflicting material damage. As it is pointed out in a letter from the DRA permanent delegate to the United Nations Farid Zarif to the United Nations secretary general, a large number of peaceful civilians, including women and children, perished as a result of armed attacks on populated localities in Konarha and Paktia Provinces, which were especially intensive in February.

The DRA Government, it is stressed in this letter circulated as an official document of the United Nations General Assembly, demands that the Pakistani authorities immediately stop the armed attacks which pose a threat to the security of border areas.

LANGE CONFIRMS COUNTRY'S STANCE ON U.S. WARSHIPS

LD180527 Moscow TASS in English 0500 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] London February 18 TASS -- The Government of New Zealand, despite the unprecedented pressure on the part of Washington, will not depart from the anti-nuclear policy which has been supported by a majority of the country's population. The invariability of the course has been reaffirmed by Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand. The REUTER news agency reports that Mr Lange has stated at a press conference in Wellington that the government, of which he is the head and which has imposed a ban on the visits of U.S. nuclear-armed ships to New Zealand ports, does not intend to change this policy.

The prime minister made this statement after a regular meeting of the cabinet of ministers, at which New Zealand's stand with regard to port calls for U.S. ships was reaffirmed. Mr. Lange's statement has coincided with the publication of the results of a regular public opinion poll on this problem. The opinion poll results have again confirmed that the government's firm anti-nuclear policy enjoys the backing of a majority of New Zealand's population.

U.S. 'Nuclear Reciprocity'

LD171759 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 17 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 17 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Petr Lidin writes:

As has become clear now the United States intends to "teach a lesson" to New Zealand to keep all the potential opponents from following suit. This is seen from today's issue of the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES, which writes about the possible American reaction to the decision of that country's government to ban the calls at its ports of naval ships with nuclear weapons on board. The USA should adopt a new policy of "nuclear reciprocity", so that nobody should in the future be able to act at will; the newspaper points out.

The essence of this "new policy" is quite simple, as follows from the publication in the newspaper: The USA should declare that it will not use its nuclear weapons for the defence of any other country refusing to deploy the American nuclear weapons in its territory. The embrace of "nuclear reciprocity" promises to be stiff indeed.

In other words, the USA is threatening to leave "poor" New Zealand "to the mercy of fate", i.e. leave that small country "absolutely unarmed" in faces of a "Soviet nuclear attack." According to the designs of the authors of this "new policy", it will have to disentangle itself from the situation, and pay for the "short-sighted decisions of its leaders..."

Indeed, this is a ridiculous stand, as only those who do not read newspapers can be serious about it. It is common knowledge that way back five years ago the Soviet representatives of the highest rank said that the USSR would never use nuclear weapons against the states, which renounce their production and acquisition and do not have them in their territory. The USSR has more than once repeated this commitment later. Thus, having decided to ban ships with nuclear weapons on board from its ports, New Zealand far from weakening its security has, on the contrary, strengthened it.

Yet, this is not the whole point. Relations between the USSR and New Zealand are normal. There are no disputable issues to mar relations between our countries. Moreover, we were allies during the years of the Second World War. Therefore any attempts to claim that there is a threat to New Zealand from the USSR would be simply ridiculous, had they not been so malicious.

Once they in the USA quoted an industrial tycoon as saying: Everything that is good for the "General Motors" is good for America. The Americans have been recently trying to use that formula already as applied to the whole world: What is good for the USA, should, in their opinion, be necessarily good for the rest of the world. Yet New Zealand has proved to have its own opinion on this issue. They in the USA are inventing a "new policy" with the old imperial filling designed to teach a lesson to its ally so as to prevent the others from following suit.

'Nuclear Allergy' Feared

LD192232 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov commentary]

[Text] The ANZUS bloc was to meet on Monday in Sydney, Australia, to discuss military communications problems but the meeting was canceled because the United States refused to participate. An antisubmarine exercise which was to be conducted by the United States, Australia, and New Zealand near the Hawaiian islands at the end of this month has now been canceled too. Earlier the United States refused to take part in an ANZUS naval exercise codenamed "Sea Eagle-85." Comments by Vsevolod Ovchinnikov:

Washington wants to make it plain that all these measures mean a reconsideration of its relations with New Zealand in the military sphere and threatens that country with economic sanctions. One threat is to stop treating New Zealand as the most favored nation in trade and to put up obstacles impeding the sales of its traditional export goods in the United States and elsewhere. What did New Zealand do to cause such wrath? The New Zealand Government, in compliance with its people's wish to make the South Pacific a nuclear-free zone, banned the visits of nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed warships to the country. Washington is not so much concerned about the loss of the New Zealand ports as it is about the possibility that New Zealand's decision may cause nuclear allergy in other allied countries. THE NEW YORK TIMES has quoted a high-ranking United States Administration official as saying that if America fails to ensure control over its allies on the issues of its warships' visits and the nuclear weapons deployment, the allies will just run away one by one. It is highly unfortunate for the Washington strategists that at this particular moment the Pentagon's intentions are being disclosed to put American aircraft carrying depth charges on airfields in Canada, Spain, Iceland, and a few other countries whose governments were not even informed about those plans. By taking tough repressive measures, the White House evidently wants to suppress the riot in ANZUS and to teach its other allies a lesson.

But the worldwide response caused by New Zealand's determination to defend its sovereign rights shows that it's getting increasingly hard for the Pentagon to recruit nuclear hostages.

Muldoon Supports U.S.

LD180708 Moscow TASS in English 0656 GMT 18 Feb 85

["An Advocate of Washington's Nuclear Policy" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 18 TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA in a signed item comments on the pronouncements by Robert Muldoon, former prime minister of New Zealand, "who has stood up for the defence of the interests of Washington which stubbornly seeks a change of New Zealand's policy". That advocate of Washington's nuclear policy, PRAVDA writes, is discontented over the decision of the New Zealand Labour government to deny port calls to nuclear-armed ships. He tries to frighten the Labourites by prophesying that their policy puts in jeopardy the existence of the bloc of ANZUS, without which New Zealand ships and planes will ostensibly become "orphaned".

Muldoon's love for U.S. ships, the comment says, is known: It was observed more than once that the Pentagon's gunboats as if by chance used to call at New Zealand ports on the eve of Labour Party conferences or on the eve of planned work stoppages. But the elections in July last year put an end to the government of Muldoon and his National Party. Not in the last place, this was due to the fact that the Labourites during the election campaign promised to ban visits of nuclear-armed ships. And this they did upon winning the elections. After that Muldoon not only lost the post of the leader of the party but he did not even become a member of the opposition's "shadow cabinet". It is no wonder: The New Zealand conservatives realise that with such a political luggage as that of Muldoon one cannot expect to win the support of the electorate who are firmly in favour of the anti-nuclear policy.

Well, PRAVDA writes in conclusion not without irony, even such an assistant may be of use to Washington. For lack of a better one.

POLISH TV CITED ON SOLIDARITY-CIA BRUSSELS LINKS

LD191450 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1340 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Feb (TASS) -- The so-called Coordinating Bureau of "Solidarity" in Brussels and the forces of the internal antisocialists underground in Poland maintain close ties with sabotage centers and intelligence services in the West, including the CIA. Documentary materials collected by the authors of a series of programs shown on Polish television testify to this.

Correspondence from activists of the Brussels "Solidarity" bureau addressed to Western politicians, sabotage centers, and individuals famed for their anti-Polish activity, as well as business correspondence with the antisocialist underground in Poland give exhaustive information on the activity of this subversive organization in the West and others like it.

The documents bear convincing evidence of the fact that the chief task of the "coordinating bureau" was and remains conducting anti-Polish activity, attempting to persuade foreign capitalist states to continue the policy of economic "sanctions" against People's Poland, and to isolate it on the international arena.

The list of those collaborating with the Brussels "bureau" features such odious figures as Z. Brzezinski, former national security adviser to the U.S. President, a die-hard reactionary and anticommunist; Z. Najder, CIA go-between and head of the Polish section of the "Free Europe" radio station; enemies of the people J. Giedroyc, Father Blachnicki, and the Smolar brothers; as well as leaders of the antisocialist underground in Poland, including B. Lis.

The authentic materials shown on Polish television program indicate that the Brussels "Solidarity" bureau coordinates the work of anti-Polish groupings in the United States, West Berlin, Denmark, the Netherlands, the FRG, Norway, Switzerland, Italy, and Austria, and also cooperates with a similar organization in France. In addition, this subversive organization, which is maintained by Western intelligence services, finances anti-socialist activities by the counterrevolutionary underground in Poland. For these purposes, \$200,000 has been illegally transferred from Brussels to Poland together with a considerable quantity of modern electronic and printing equipment over the past 2 years.

The PPR [Polish People's Republic] Government has not disregarded the antisocialist plans and adventures of this subversive organization. An investigation has been under way since 1982 into the antistate activities of the leadership of the self-styled Brussels "bureau."

JARUZELSKI STOPS OVER IN TASHKENT 15 FEB

LD151722 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 15 Feb 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski made a short stopover in Tashkent today. He was on his way back home from India where he paid an official visit. At the airport Comrade Jaruzelski and those accompanying him were welcomed and seen off by Comrade Salimov, chairman of the Uzbekistan Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Kadyrov, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, and other officials, and also by Comrade Kociolek, Poland's ambassador to the USSR.

In Tashkent Wojciech Jaruzelski laid flowers at the memorial to Vladimir Ilich Lenin, visited the Exhibition of the National Economic Achievements of the Uzbek SSR, and viewed the city's sights.

POLISH NEWSMAN EXAMINES YALTA'S IMPORTANCE

PM191512 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TRYBUNA LUDU international observer Daniel Lulinski dispatch under the rubric "Foreign Journalists in IZVESTIYA": "Yalta: The Basis of Security"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Historians, politicians, and journalists often turn to the materials and documents of the Crimea conference of the Big Three, not only because it is a special date -- the 40th anniversary of its historic decisions -- which laid the foundations of the territorial and political order in postwar Europe. It is also important to constantly recall the Crimea conference because it still sticks in the throats of those forces in West Europe and the United States that would like to reverse the course of history. These forces want to revise postwar borders and advocate "overcoming" Yalta, which has allegedly promoted the "partition of Europe" and "perpetuated the division of Germany."

See how simple it all is: It was not fascist Germany that brought about its own downfall by unleashing the bloodiest war in human history, but someone else, and even Yalta is almost to blame for this. Instead of making claims against themselves and their predecessors, the West German revanchists and their current allies are making claims against others, namely the socialist countries. Yesterday's men clearly have no liking for logic. The revanchists from the banks of the Rhine, who have absorbed the Hitlerite mentality, dream of restoring the reich to its 1937 borders.

The Yalta conference discussed in detail what the territorial changes in West Poland would be. Later, at the Potsdam conference, our western borders were finally fixed: along the Oder and the Nysa Luzyczna. This was the verdict of the anti-Hitlerite coalition and cannot be revised. Our country recovered its historic lands which had been torn away by the invaders.

At Yalta, questions linked with Poland's future were discussed in the context of the security of all Europe. The past 40 years have confirmed that there are no problems of Polish borders, there is only the problem of ensuring peace. The inviolability of the existing borders was reaffirmed in the summer of 1975 in Helsinki by 35 European and North American states.

Yet revanchism is still raising its head. Attempts are being made in line with imperialism's strategic goals to roll back socialism and recarve the map of Europe in an expansionist way. There have been innumerable speeches to that effect by shameless revanchists, who unfortunately are supported by many leading FRG and U.S. politicians.

Polish public opinion clearly recognized, for instance, the essence of the recent speech by President Reagan, who would like not only to move the European states' borders but to alter their sociopolitical systems -- in favor of capitalism, naturally.

What can be said about this? While the U.S. President was revising the Yalta conference decisions, the "Silesian Germans' Landsmannschaft" launched preparations for its revanchist gathering under the demagogic slogan "40 years in exile -- Silesia remains our future in a Europe of free peoples." Because Washington wants to "free" the Poles from socialism and the West German revanchists threaten Polish Slask (Silesia), there is no doubt about what the U.S. President means by effacing the political boundaries between the capitalist and socialist countries. This means, in particular, the enslavement of Poland. Just what the Fuehrer of the German Reich once sought.

History cannot repeat itself. Peace in Europe and the security of the Polish People's Republic are indivisible. Our country's position vis-a-vis the schemes of those who would like to "revise Yalta" was defined by Comrade W. Jaruzelski, who said that anyone who undermines the Yalta decisions effectively calls into question the Polish character of Gdansk, Wroclaw, and Szczecin. Along with its allies, Poland actively acts for the good of expanding East-West dialogue and strengthening peace and international cooperation. The inviolability of the Yalta decisions is the cornerstone of this multifaceted activity by the socialist countries.

GDR COURT JAILS WEST BERLINER FOR ESPIONAGE

PM191453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Spy Sentenced"]

[Text] Berlin, 16 Feb -- As reported by ADN, the military collegium of the Berlin Supreme Court has sentenced (G.) Suess, a West Berlin citizen, to 13 years' imprisonment for espionage activity against the GDR.

The report points out that the criminal was engaged as an agent of the U.S. secret service in recruiting people who subsequently crossed into the GDR to gather espionage information of a military nature.

TOLKUNOV LEAVES FOR BERLIN PARLIAMENTARY MEETING

LD191058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Comrade Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union and chairman of the Soviet Union's Parliamentary Group, left Moscow today for Berlin to take part in a consultative meeting of the leaders of parliamentary groups to the socialist countries.

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV SPEAKS ON SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS

PM191317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "T. Zhivkov Report"]

[Text] Sofia, 15 Feb -- The documents of the CEMA countries' economic summit conference in Moscow are of fundamental importance in the elaboration of the socialist community countries' common scientific and technical policy and in the establishment of joint science and production enterprises and scientific collectives in priority sectors of scientific and technical progress, T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, emphasized.

He delivered a report devoted to a number of key questions in the implementation of Bulgaria's scientific and technical policy at a BCP Central Committee plenum held here.

Currently, the Bulgarian leader noted, intensive efforts are under way to draw up the CEMA countries' comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress during the next 15-20 years. It will be a strategy for the development and organic combination of the latest achievements of science with specialization and production sharing within the CEMA framework. This obliges us to coordinate our internal scientific and technical policy even more closely with the elaboration and implementation of the comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress.

It follows, the speaker emphasized, that we must proceed from the fraternal socialist countries' common interest in creating and applying superior scientific and technical progress achievements.

We must take an active part in the elaboration of specific directions and mechanisms which will make it possible to raise international socialist integration to a qualitatively new level.

Our party and our government, T. Zhivkov said, attach tremendous importance to the further deepening and enrichment of cooperation and integration with the Soviet Union in the sphere of science and scientific-technical progress. Soviet science has leading achievements in fundamental research at its disposal. It is backed by a powerful industrial and cadre potential which enables it to stride in the vanguard of scientific and social progress.

The general plan for specialization and production sharing in the sphere of material production between our two countries through 1990 has been drawn up and agreed in the spirit of all-round cooperation and rapprochement between Bulgaria and the USSR.

The BCP Central Committee general secretary comprehensively analyzed the decisive avenues in the implementation of Bulgaria's scientific and technical policy. They will embrace above all such spheres as the management of science and scientific progress and the elaboration and application in practice of optimism criteria and approaches when defining the structure and prospects of the country's scientific development. Much attention is being paid to the question of providing various spheres of social life, and especially the economy, with highly skilled cadres.

In conclusion T. Zhivkov emphasized: We are all aware that in the process of implementing the scientific and technical revolution our People's Republic relies on the might of the entire socialist community, the might of CEMA, and especially on scientific, technical, and economic integration with the great Soviet Union.

BRIEFS

POLISH SCIENCE PROTOCOL -- In Warsaw a protocol on cooperation for the next 5-year period between the Polish Academy of Sciences and the USSR Academy of Sciences was signed. It was also decided to set up a Soviet-Polish commission on questions of natural and exact sciences. This commission will coordinate the scientific activity of the academies of the two countries and determine the most promising directions for joint research. [Text] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 2013 GMT 15 Feb 85 LD]

GROMYKO RECEIVES NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR

PM191147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: Reception of Ambassador"]

[Text] On February 15 member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko received the new French Ambassador to the USSR Jean-Bernard Raimond.

During the exchange of views on international questions of interest to the Soviet Union and France, Andrey Gromyko singled out the thought that the present responsible stage in the development of the world situation requires consistent efforts by all states to avert an arms race in outer space and stop it on earth, to establish an atmosphere of trust and cooperation between peoples, and to eliminate the danger of war, first of all nuclear war.

Satisfaction with the state of Soviet-French relations was expressed from both sides and the striving for their further development in various fields, including political contacts and consultations, was confirmed.

BOVIN VIEWS FRG ATTITUDES ON SPACE WEAPONS

PM191543 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Political observer A. Bovin article: "Bonn and Space"]

[Text] Usually the annual international conferences of the West German military-scientific Wehrkunde society are of little interest to anyone but the participants. However, this year was different. Caspar Weinberger "himself" promised to participate in the conference (it was held in Munich 9-10 February), and not just to sit and listen to political and military strategists, but also to deliver a report.

Weinberger was unable to fly to the Bavarian capital due to bad weather, so his report was read by Richard Perle, U.S. assistant defense secretary for international security policy. The report's chief idea is this: A space-based ABM system will render nuclear weapons on earth unnecessary, helpless, and useless and will thereby free mankind from the threat of nuclear war. In order to bring such a longed-for prospect nearer, the West Europeans must take an active part in implementing the U.S. space plans.

Washington has now been putting West Europe to the test with space temptations for almost 2 years, since the U.S. President put forward his "strategic defense initiative." Of course, the American are persistent people who are hard to refuse, and Atlantic solidarity demands... But people are afraid to agree with them and ascend into space with them -- the instinct for self-preservation comes into play. In general, as SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG wrote recently, the American Administration's plans to "create a defensive system with the help of space and ground ABM means... give rise to confusion and argument within NATO." Some believe that it is impossible in principle to create such a system. Others rightly regard the ABM plans as a stimulus for a further arms race. Still others believe that, taking cover behind an ABM shield, the Americans will lose interest in the security of West Europe.

In Munich, where it was not the "Europe of the peoples" or even the "Europe of governments" that was represented but, rather, the Europe of military-political elites, the confusion and arguments were slurred over by an overall pro-American mood, understandable in such an audience. Nonetheless, sober voices were clearly audible. "Washington's space plans," French Defense Minister Charles Hernu declared, "lead to a new twist in the arms race spiral and to instability in the world. Only peaceful space can be a precondition for reducing arms on earth." Egon Bahr, a leading figure in West Germany's Social Democratic opposition, came out resolutely against military space programs. "It is a monstrous fact," he said, "that the efforts of talented scientists and engineers are directed toward developing arms whose purpose is the destruction of our world."

FRG Defense Minister Manfred Woerner totally overlooked the space theme. Last year, addressing a session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group, he was rather skeptical about the plan for space arms. In M. Woerner's opinion, this plan leads to destabilization of the strategic situation, helps to impart a new twist to the arms race spiral, and is fraught with the emergence of "zones of reduced security in NATO." Evidently, the minister had no reason to revise his viewpoint. But neither did he wish to object to his "big brother," so he stayed silent. Incidentally, in another connection, not a "space" connection, M. Woerner hurled this at the Americans: "We must not be pressured. We ourselves know what must be done in the interests of the alliance." They really plagued the minister...

F.-J. Strauss, as befits him, praised R. Reagan's "initiative," calling it an attempt to open up "new ways" to destroy nuclear weapons.

The federal chancellor also delivered a speech in Munich. Unlike his defense minister, Helmut Kohl did not stay silent. At the same time, he was not as categorical as Strauss. The FRG chancellor's speech at the Wehrkunde conference was, in my view, almost a model of acrobatics in the sphere of political maneuvering. Unequivocal promises to support the American plan were combined with a series of provisos that were meant to attest to the judiciousness and objectiveness of the FRG's position.

The Federal Government, H. Kohl asserted, expects from the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva "effective talks on bilateral research in the sphere of new ABM systems and the preparation in this way of decisions on the basis of cooperation that must prevent the arms race altogether." Now let us investigate. If people really want to end the arms race, they must ban the creation of new ABM systems. This, incidentally, is precisely how the question is posed in the well-known resolution of the 39th UN General Assembly Session on preventing an arms race in space. The FRG representative voted for that resolution.

But what is being proposed now? Now it is proposed that the USSR and the United States reach agreement ("effective talks") on "bilateral" research in the sphere of space arms. So, "preventing the arms race" means reaching agreement on continuing it.

Let us go further. The FRG Government, so it turns out, awaits "confirmation and consolidation of the treaty limiting ABM systems, at any rate until final agreements are reached in order to clarify the ratio between offensive and defensive arms." Here, too, the logic is the same. It starts on a merry note -- to confirm and even consolidate the treaty limiting ABM systems -- and it ends on a sad one -- to "clarify" and lift restrictions from the deployment of ABM systems.

The FRG chancellor does, it is true, remark that "it is still too early to make a final assessment of strategic ABM defense." Here he speaks approvingly of the "philosophical and moral preconditions" of the President's initiative, which shifts the emphasis "from offensive nuclear arms to non-nuclear defensive arms."

We have heard all these and similar arguments many times before. Many times we have seen for ourselves that they do not stand the test of logic, common sense, and argument. Of course, it would be fine if all offensive arms "suddenly" disappeared and each side took shelter behind a reliable ABM shield. But "suddenly" does not exist. While intending to create a comprehensive ABM system, Washington certainly does not intend to curtail the programs for building up strategic offensive forces.

Speaking in Munich, Paul Nitze, now an adviser to the U.S. President and secretary of state on arms control issues, specially emphasized that, in connection with the space defense plans, the temptation might arise not to lay emphasis on offensive arms; it is necessary to combat such a temptation and not relax attention to the offensive arsenal. This is what P. Nitze says, and he is a serious guy who knows his job....

The following picture is arrived at. While continuing the active modernization of offensive arms, the United States is at the same time seeking ways to protect itself against a retaliatory strike. Let us not conjecture about the Americans' intentions. Let us orient ourselves toward actual processes. What Washington is doing and intending to do can be quite conclusively interpreted as a policy of strategic superiority, as material and technical preparation to inflict a first strike (to start a nuclear missile war and remain alive, to survive -- that is, "win").

It is not hard to guess the Soviet Union's reaction in advance. We will not allow the military-strategic parity to be upset or destroyed. Thus, by contrast with what C. Weinberger endeavored to convince his audience of, the formation of space defense systems will not only not make offensive nuclear weapons unnecessary, but will occasion an increase in offensive potentials -- in order to "breach" the ABM system; hence an increase in strategic instability and, accordingly, in the likelihood of world conflict. Whoever helps the Americans and supports their groundless and dangerous illusions makes the said likelihood still more likely.

Despite the provisos I mentioned, the FRG chancellor's speech was unequivocally evaluated by the Western press as virtual support for Reagan's "star wars" concept. Bonn started to get worried. Addressing journalists, P. Boenisch, official spokesman for the Federal Government, declared that the FRG is not planning to subscribe individually to the U.S. plans, particularly as no specific proposals for cooperation have been forthcoming from the United States.

"These statements," GENERAL-ANZEIGER believes, "have corrected the impression that had been created that at the Wehrkunde society's military-theoretical conference Federal Chancellor Kohl... already promised in principle the FRG's participation in the scientific research program of the strategic defense initiative and thereby entered into conflict with the position of Britain and France on this question."

I fear that the estimable newspaper exaggerated the weight of the "correction" carried out by P. Boenisch. However much the head of the Federal Government wanted to demonstrate, if only at the level of provisos, defense of "German and European interests," he was defending -- defending in practice, not just in words -- American interests above all. R. Vogt, spokesman for the "Greens" faction in the Bundestag, who was present in Munich called his chancellor's promise to participate in the development of space weapons "glaring testimony to the groveling" of the federal chancellor before the United States. Since Herr Vogt has the opportunity to observe Herr Kohl's policy of quite close range, I can call a halt here.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CITES ITALIAN DOUBTS ABOUT SDI

PM191602 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Feb 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS reports under general heading "Against the Sinister Schemes"]

[Text] Rome, 15 Feb -- The objective of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva must be to prevent the militarization of space, which "would have very serious destabilizing consequences," Italy's Foreign Minister C. Andreotti declared in answer to a question in the Italian Senate. These talks "will not be easy," he pointed out, but the very decision by the USSR and the United States to hold them is highly significant for mankind's future. The minister emphasized that Italy is in favor of developing relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The "star wars" plans being hatched by the United States are a great danger for peace, left-wing independent Senator R. la Valle pointed out in his statement during the ensuing debate.

Despite the fact that numerous obstacles are encountered along the path of detente, Communist Senator T. Vecchietti declared in his turn, great opportunities exist at present for initiatives in the disarmament sphere.

Rome, 15 Feb -- The plans to conduct "star wars" being hatched by the U.S. Administration and the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva were one of the main subjects at the London talks between Italian Prime Minister B. Craxi and British Prime Minister M. Thatcher.

CORRIERE DELLA SERA pointed out that the two countries' heads of government are due to visit Washington soon and, according to the newspaper, "will convey to President Reagan the doubts, shared by Italy and Great Britain, regarding the 'star wars' strategy, doubts which threaten to create a rift between Europe and the United States."

NATO CONSULTATIVE GROUP CONFIRMS MISSILE POLICY

PM151450 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent V. Antonov report: "Following the Old Course"]

[Text] Brussels -- NATO Special Consultative Group sessions have been under way for 2 days in the Belgian capital suburb of Evere, where NATO headquarters is located.

This group was created in the past to supposedly coordinate the Atlantic allies' position on problems of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. However, its real tasks were graphically manifested following the breakdown -- through the fault of Washington -- of the Soviet-U.S. talks on that issue. The essence of these tasks boils down to deluding world public opinion concerning the West's genuine aims in the arms control sphere and at the same time justifying U.S. and NATO militarist preparations in Europe, which are dangerous for the fate of peace.

The numerous foreign journalists who gathered in Evere for a news conference to mark the completion of the Special Consultative Group's work expected a specific elucidation of the stances of the NATO allies, in connection with the USSR-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons starting on 12 March in Geneva.

However, they were offered for the umpteenth time general phrases about the desire of the North Atlantic partners for "genuine dialogue" and for "peace and disarmament."

As R. Burt, U.S. assistant secretary of state for European and Canadian affairs, who chaired the group's present session, said, the NATO countries' representatives belonging to the Special Consultative Group have reaffirmed the need to continue the planned deployment in West Europe of U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles. Replying to journalists' questions, he made it clear that Washington is interested in seeing all bloc member countries adhere firmly to NATO's 1979 "missile decision." Local observers viewed these utterances as an attempt to exert yet more pressure on Belgium and the Netherlands, which have still not given official consent to the stationing of new U.S. nuclear missiles on their territories.

The Special Consultative Group session demonstrated yet again the Atlanticists' commitment to the old course of stepping up military preparations in West Europe.

CARRINGTON REMARKS ON U.S. ARMS POLICY VIEWED

LD181642 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1345 GMT 18 Feb 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Nikolay Agayants, with commentary by Viktor Levin]

[Text] In an interview with the French journal POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, NATO Secretary General Carrington rejected the Soviet initiative on the non-first-use of nuclear weapons, and tried to justify his position by conjectures about the Soviet military threat. Here is my colleague Viktor Levin, All-Union Radio foreign political commentator:

Carrington's reply to the French journal's question went like this, and I quote: Use of the non-first-use theory would mean giving a kind of green light to aggression by the USSR against Europe, using conventional armed forces and armaments. If the Soviet leaders really do not want nuclear conflict, then they must refrain from any kind of attack upon us, the NATO secretary general exclaimed emotionally.

Let's look closely at this statement, since it is very characteristic for NATO leaders. They now blame the Soviet Union on the grounds that by its refusal to use nuclear weapons it is allegedly pursuing the intention of ensuring that it has the advantage in waging war with conventional arms. This thesis is far from a new one, and the Soviet Union has replied to it on more than one occasion. I will not go too far back into history but will quote a document entitled "Basic Points of a Treaty on the Mutual Nonuse of Force and the Maintenance of Relations of Peace," which was proposed at the end of January at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. The pivotal point contained in the proposed treaty, in which all 35 states taking part in the conference may join, is a pledge not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional arms against one another, and hence not to use military force at all.

So the Soviet Union is certainly not talking about getting unilateral advantages for its conventional armed forces and arms as the NATO secretary general asserts, but about the nonuse of military force altogether: in other words, about excluding war as a means of settling any disputes and conflicts between states.

In his reply to the leaders of the Argentine movement "Appeal of 100 in the Name of Life", Comrade Chernenko notes directly that we in the Soviet Union are firmly convinced that the historic dispute between the different social systems, as with any other disputes and conflicts between states, can and must be settled only by peaceful means; the more so in the present-day world which is oversaturated with weapons of mass destruction.

It is virtually impossible to imagine that Carrington does not know that the Soviet Union is proposing that pledges be undertaken not only not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, but not to use military strength at all. The NATO secretary general is no newcomer to politics. In the recent past he was Britain's foreign secretary: Of course he is well informed about the positions of the Soviet Union.

So why is he resorting, if one is to call a spade a spade, to falsehood? The answer to this lies in the fact that the policy of the Soviet Union -- which is characterized by the loftiest feeling of responsibility for the fate of peace, by constructiveness and a high level of activity in the desire to return international relations to the path of detente -- is meeting growing support from many states, and from the widest circles of the international public. Clear testimony of this is to be found in the response to the message from Comrade Chernenko to the leaders of the Argentine "Appeal of 100 in the Name of Life" movement and to the leaders of the influential antiwar organization "Treaty Now," which is active in the countries of northern Europe. Carrington himself cannot fail to see that the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, which the Soviet Union has adopted unilaterally, has stimulated the movement for transforming various areas of the European Continent into nuclear-free zones, something that is giving rise to open indignation in NATO circles.

The Soviet Union is removing the mask of false peace-makers from the NATO bosses, so Carrington is forced to resort to filthy methods in order to justify his filthy policy.

NORDIC GROUP REACTS FAVORABLY TO CHERNENKO REPLY

PM191209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS 17 February roundup: "The Road to Peace in Northern Europe"]

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union has once again convincingly demonstrated its consistent peace-loving position and its constant desire to do everything possible to prevent nuclear war and end the arms race. That is how the mass media and prominent politicians and public figures in various countries are assessing the answer by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the appeal of the northern European organization, "Treaty Now".

"We are satisfied with the Soviet leader's reply," Professor Eva Nordland, one of the appeal's initiators and an active figure in the northern European antiwar organization, Treaty Now, stated in Oslo in an interview for a Norwegian state broadcasting company correspondent. "The arguments set forth in K.U. Chernenko's answer to our letter are absolutely convincing."

S. Ornhov, a Socialist Left Party deputy to the Storting (the Norwegian parliament), described the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives put forward in K.U. Chernenko's answer as "positive and extremely important." "The Norwegian Government must now do everything in its power to ensure that the Soviet Union's appeal does not go unanswered," the Norwegian parliamentarian stated in an interview for a NO*SK TELEGRAMBYRA [NTB] correspondent.

He called on the Norwegian Government to make it clear to the leader of the American Administration that the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe is a vitally important and necessary step along the path to detente, disarmament, and lasting peace in the world.

Norwegian Government circles greeted K.U. Chernenko's answer with great attention. "The Soviet leader's proposals set forth in response to the Treaty Now appeal are of undoubted interest," O. Hammerstad, under secretary at the Norwegian Defense Ministry, stated in an interview for an NTB correspondent. He announced that a special commission has now been set up at the Norwegian Foreign Ministry to study the Soviet proposals carefully.

Publishing the full text of K.U. Chernenko's answer, NTB particularly stresses his words to the effect that the Soviet Union is resolutely opposed to senseless rivalry in the production and stockpiling of increasingly destructive types of arms and that the USSR advocates the most radical measures aimed at preventing an arms race in space and ending the arms race on earth, limiting and reducing nuclear arms until they are completely eliminated, and strengthening strategic stability.

P. Eriksson, secretary of the Swedish National Committee for the Defense of Peace, described K.U. Chernenko's answer as "an extremely important and timely document." Speaking of the Soviet Union's consistent policy, he stressed in an interview for a TASS correspondent that the Soviet leader's answer is particularly significant for those who today are calling for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. The USSR once again convincingly demonstrates its desire for a constructive solution to the problems of strengthening security in northern Europe," he noted. K.U. Chernenko's statement on the USSR's readiness to act as guarantor for a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe and to examine the question of certain substantial measures in respect of its own territory adjacent to that zone in order to help strengthen its idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, the Swedish public figure stressed.

One of the leaders of the Swedish section of the Treaty Now organization, B. Sjogren, an activist in the Swedish peace movement, noted that the document is of very great positive significance. The Soviet Union has once again demonstrated that it is wholeheartedly committed to the creation of a north European nuclear-free zone and is prepared to take concrete steps to confirm this position. Obviously if the NATO nuclear powers took on similar commitments, the significance of the creation of the zone would be more complete for all its participants.

The Finnish newspaper KANSAN UUTiset particularly notes K.U. Chernenko's words to the effect that the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe would certainly open up new opportunities for strengthening trust and lessening tension both in Europe and worldwide. Speaking of the extremely great importance of these proposals for the security of the peoples of the north European countries, another Finnish newspaper, SUOMEN SOSIALIDEMOKRAATTI, cites K.U. Chernenko's reminder that the USSR will never use nuclear weapons against states that refuse to produce or acquire nuclear weapons and do not have them on their territory.

BELGIAN SOCIALISTS URGE DELAY, BAN OF DEPLOYMENT

LD171452 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 17 Feb 85

[Text] Brussels February 17 TASS -- The Belgian Socialist Party (French-speaking wing) has demanded that the right-centrist government of Wilfried Martens postpone by six months a decision on the deployment of the Pentagon-imposed cruise missiles in Belgium, said Guy Spitaels, re-elected party chairman.

Touching upon the results of the party's congress, which was held here, Guy Spitaels said that last year the party had suggested imposing a 6-month moratorium on the decision to deploy nuclear-missile weapons in the country. Today, too, at the time when new Soviet-U.S. talks are to open, we demand the same moratorium, said Guy Spitaels.

The Socialist Party (French-speaking wing), which has a membership of 150,000, is the largest in Belgium today. Its leader has denounced the leaders of the ruling coalition parties advocating the immediate deployment of 48 U.S. cruise missiles at an Airforce base in Florennes. He also criticized the stand of the Christian Social Party, the largest in the ruling bloc, which quite recently called for a postponement of the missile decision indefinitely, and today favours missile deployment.

Guy Spitaels condemned the U.S. Administration's policy of pressuring its NATO allies. The European allies, he said, should give more consideration to their own interests within NATO and work for getting the United States not only to inform them about the decisions taken, but also to give them an opportunity to participate in decision-making.

Belgium's other socialist party (Flemish wing) has even a more clear-cut attitude towards the missile issue. It demands that the government abandon altogether the plans for the deployment of cruise missiles, drawn up by the Pentagon for Belgium.

SPAIN EXPELS TWO U.S. DIPLOMATS FOR ESPIONAGE

LD162237 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] In Madrid Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez said that two U.S. diplomats had been expelled from Spain. Reports on the affair appeared first in the Spanish press. The prime minister said that the activities of two officials at the U.S. Embassy did not correspond with their diplomatic status. Madrid newspapers said they had been engaged in espionage. One of them is the second secretary at the U.S. Embassy in Spain. The other is a civilian, quote, unquote, attached to the staff of the U.S. air base in Torrejon de Ardoz.

The press notes that Spain expels U.S. citizens for spying practically every year. Moreover, many of them are CIA agents. The U.S. intelligence department pays singular attention to Spain: As the former CIA agent Philip Agee said in an interview for the Madrid magazine TIEMPO, even U.S. Ambassador to Spain Thomas Enders is responsible for directing all the spying operations. One also has to take the U.S. Consulate in Barcelona into account.

The CIA considers it an important task to insert material from the arsenals of psychological warfare into the pages of the Spanish press, and markedly anti-Soviet material aimed at manipulating public opinion, said Agee. The bourgeois newspapers and magazines continue to publish material on the alleged participation of Bulgarian citizens in the attack on Pope John Paul II and other material that blatantly distorts the situation in Afghanistan.

SPAIN REACTS TO U.S. 'CRISIS SITUATION' PLANS

LD152146 Moscow TASS in English 2105 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] Madrid February 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Boris Petrov reports:

The Pentagon's plans to deploy nuclear weapons in a "crisis situation" in Spain, which have come to public knowledge, have provoked a strong reaction in the country.

A note released by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs here today stresses that the U.S. authorities have not informed the Spanish Government of such plans nor consulted it on this matter. The Spanish Government, the document says, is of a firm opinion that the territory of the country should remain nuclear weapon-free.

Alfonso Guerra, deputy chairman of the Spanish Government, said in his address to the Senate that the sovereignty of Spain could not be violated by any secret plans whatever state may lay them. Representatives of many parties, including the ruling Socialist Workers' Party of Spain and the largest opposition party, the People's Alliance, voiced resolve to uphold the right of the Spanish people to decide the destiny of their country independently.

According to the Pentagon's plans, in a "crisis situation" U.S. military bases in Torreon near Madrid, in Moron and in Rota should be equipped with nuclear weapons airlifted from the USA.

Gonzalez' Reaction

LD170054 Moscow TASS in English 2348 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] Madrid February 16 TASS -- As long as I remain the head of government, nuclear weapons will not be deployed in Spain, Felipe Gonzalez, chairman of the Spanish Government, has stated here. Decisions concerning Spain, he emphasised, are taken in Spain and in the Spanish parliament.

This statement has been made by Gonzalez in connection with the Pentagon's secret plans, which have come to light, to deploy nuclear weapons at U.S. military bases in Spain in the event of a so-called "crisis situation".

The Madrid press specially stresses that the U.S. Administration when developing plans aimed at turning Spain into a nuclear hostage did not even get around to notifying the Spanish Government of that and holding consultations with it on the matter which directly affects the country's sovereignty.

ISSUE OF SPAIN'S NATO MEMBERSHIP VIEWED

LD192324 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2000 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Commentary by Yaroslav Khabarov]

[Text] At the beginning of February, Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez stated in a conversation with journalists that Spain would leave NATO if the Spanish express themselves in favor of this decision in the plebiscite. Moreover, the prime minister did not hide the fact that he currently prefers a solution by which Spain would remain in NATO political organization without joining the bloc's military organization. Apparently it is in this way that the democratic principle of freedom of choice is observed as the Spanish must do in the promised referendum, the date of which, by the way, has still not been set. Nevertheless, the Socialist leadership speaks of the need to devise a broad campaign to clarify the issue to the population during which official propaganda will try to persuade the Spanish of the convenience, and even the necessity, of Spain's continuing in the NATO political organization.

Hence PSOE [Spanish Socialist Worker's Party] Secretary Enrique Mugica, speaking in Valencia, said unequivocally: We, that is to say, the leadership of the Socialist Party, want the Spanish people to declare in favor of Spanish membership in NATO's political structure and to say "yes" in the plebiscite to this question.

Mugica added: We want to cooperate both in the economic and military fields within the framework of Europe, and the population of Spain must understand that it is necessary to develop cooperation with Europe in all aspects. Mugica's words confirm what has been known for some time: Spain's forthcoming entry into the EEC is linked with the country's obligatory affiliation with the Western bloc's politico-military structure.

We have frequently heard that Spain is free from pressure from its allies and that it can choose to join the EEC and remain in NATO, or join the EEC and withdraw from NATO. Nevertheless, the facts demonstrate the opposite. We do not think it necessary to cite the statements made by the leaders of NATO countries who on more than one occasion have put the issue on another level with greater precision: either membership in the EEC and continued membership of NATO, or, neither one nor the other. The Spanish press has reported these statements in sufficient detail. In this sense, the official U.S. representatives stand out above all.

An official State Department spokesman said that the United States has always considered Spanish participation in NATO to respond to the supreme interests of Spain itself and of the Atlantic alliance, and hence it salutes the support expressed by Felipe Gonzalez for Spain to continue as a member of the alliance. The official spokesman specified that the U.S. Administration is in favor of Madrid's full participation in the political and military organizations of NATO, openly insinuating that the United States would be happy if Spain's Government did not insist overmuch on the clause stating it is not necessary for Spain to join the bloc's military organization, about which Felipe Gonzalez spoke at the 30th PSOE Congress. Washington did not even consider it necessary to keep temporarily silent on a delicate issue for the Spanish. One of the senior representatives from NATO headquarters, in a conversation with a journalist from Madrid's EL PAIS newspaper, said: It would be better if Spain were to say that it will not join the military organization for the moment than to say that it will never do so.

Hence, in the West they are confident that the efforts of the zealous pro-Atlanticists in Spain will sooner or later oblige the country to fully integrate into the North Atlantic pact. It appears that their confidence is well founded as the official [word indistinct] of Spain's relations with the NATO military organization did not turn out to be so complete as portrayed by official Spanish propaganda, for Spain has permanent representation in NATO's Military Committee and takes part in the work of the European group that deals with the planning and coordination of the bloc members' military policy.

The evolution of the situation corresponds to the interests of the majority of the Spanish. If we were to judge by recent polls, the majority of the Spanish continue to be in favor of the country's withdrawal from NATO and in favor of the U.S. military bases being dismantled. Everything points to the fact that in the period up to the holding of the plebiscite, there will be a keen struggle between those in favor of Spain's withdrawal from the Western politico-military bloc and the Atlanticists, who would like to tie the country to NATO.

OPPOSITION TO HUSAYN-'ARAFAT AGREEMENT NOTED

LD191934 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 19 TASS -- King Husayn of Jordan and Yasir 'Arafat reached agreement on the "framework of joint action" in Amman the other day. The text of that bilateral agreement has not yet been published. But, as it follows from reports of the Arab press, it has registered the consent of the sides to "press together for the implementation of a just peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem and an end to the Israeli occupation of Arab territories, Jerusalem included." According to that agreement, the question of self-determination of the Palestinian people must be decided in the framework of an "Arab confederation which is planned to be formed of the Jordanian and Palestinian states". The agreement also envisages the participation of a joint delegation.

An acute polemic has immediately been started within the Palestinian resistance movement, in Arab countries around this arrangement between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat. The arrangement evoked positive comments in the official circles of Egypt, Morocco, Saudi Arabia. Thus, it was announced in Egypt that the Egyptian leadership should make to give the 'necessary impetus' to the peace process in the region."

Meanwhile, the arrangement reached is resolutely condemned in Syria, Democratic Yemen, some other Arab countries. It is pointed out that the agreement leads to the further increase of the differences within the Palestinian resistance movement, is undermining the prestige and role of the PLO as the sole authentic representative of the Palestinian people, weakens the ties of the PLO with the forces waging the struggle for liberation and progress.

The agreement was sharply criticised also by leaders of the majority of Palestinian organisations. General Secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine Nayif Hawatimah stressed in an interview to the Kuwait newspaper AL-WATAN that it contradicts the resolutions of the Arab conferences in Rabat and Fes, as well as the decisions of the 16th session of the Palestine National Council. Nayif Hawatimah said that the democratic bloc which includes, alongside the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine also the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Palestinian Communist Party and the Palestine Liberation Front, adopted the decision to boycott the agreement.

Deputy General Secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine Mustafa 'Ali Abu, commenting on the Amman arrangement in an interview to the Syrian newspaper TISHRIN said that "the Palestinian revolution is now subjected to a strong pressure by external enemies -- imperialist, Zionist and reactionary Arab forces".

It should be noted that there is no unanimity of views on the question of the agreement even within the Fatah, whose leadership includes Yasir 'Arafat. Thus, according to a report of a REUTER correspondent from Tunis, a number of prominent leaders of Fatah kept from backing the agreement. They emphasized the need of preserving principled positions in any talks on the Middle East settlement where "The PLO should be represented by an independent delegation".

Official Washington approved the Amman agreement. Answering questions of correspondents, President Reagan said one gets the impression that certain progress has been made. He stressed that he views the agreement as the first time when progress is seen since the advance of the "Reagan plan" in 1982 and expressed optimism in this connection. At the same time he declared once more against convening an international conference on the Middle East.

Going by the reaction to the Amman agreement in the United States and also in Israel which, as is known, are imposing unequal separate deals on Arabs, they expect that the participants in the agreement will depart from the line of opposition to the U.S.-Israeli plans in the Middle East.

KING FAHD'S U.S. VISIT, 'REAGAN PLAN' REVIEWED

PM180809 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent L. Koryavin report: "Washington Alternative"]

[Excerpts] Washington -- King Fahd of Saudi Arabia has been greeted royally in Washington. A gun salute thundered at the White House. An honor guard was drawn up. A large crowd of government officials greeted the monarch.

But the press put the emphasis much more on the protocol aspect of the visit than on its essential aims.

In the very first commentaries the press noted that the visit was not linked with the emergence of any U.S. initiative as regards a Near East settlement. The U.S. President expounded his viewpoint, which repeated the rudiments of his policy in the highly dangerous region: the revival of the Camp David process and the so-called "Reagan plan."

The absence of "diplomatic initiatives" does not mean that the administration has no strategic initiatives, primarily concrete plans to expand the U.S. military presence.

Washington is still counting mainly on Israel. It is no accident that the first high-ranking visitor from the Near East to visit the U.S. capital after the election was Israeli Defense Minister Rabin. He received Washington's assurances of a further increase in military aid to Tel Aviv.

At the same time Washington is striving where possible to strengthen its links with the "Arab flank" of its military presence in the Near East. It is specially interested in the Persian Gulf region, where major U.S. naval formations are concentrated. Saudi Arabia is one of the Gulf countries where the U.S. military personnel who service the AWACS system planes, inter alia, are stationed. These planes conduct reconnaissance over the "oilfields" and neighboring regions. Saudi Arabia is also the major purchaser of U.S. arms in the region.

Viewing the Near East, including the Persian Gulf, primarily in the light of its military-strategic interests, the United States -- as shown by the Saudi king's visit to Washington -- is still offering the Arab countries in the region not a policy of "balanced cooperation" but just one alternative: capitulation to Israel's demands. Instead of the new "diplomatic initiatives" which the Saudi side expected at the Washington talks, it was proposed that it join in the revival of the bankrupt "Reagan plan." In other words, that the seat of conflict in the Near East be deprived of all initiatives for a peaceful settlement.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION VISIT TO YAR DESCRIBED

PM191206 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "On the Visit of a USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation to the Yemen Arab Republic"]

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Arnold Ryuytel was staying for an official visit in the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] at the invitation of the Constituent People's Assembly from February 6 to February 13, 1985.

The delegation had a meeting in the Presidential Palace with President of the Yemen Arab Republic, General Secretary of the General People's Congress Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. The delegation was also received by Vice President, Speaker of the Constituent People's Assembly 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi and Prime Minister of the Yemen Arab Republic 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani.

The Soviet parliamentarians honored the memory of those who fell in the struggle for the victory of the revolution of 26 September 1962 and laid a wreath at the national memorial. They visited the provinces of Sana, Hajjah, Dhamar, Ibb, Ta'izz, and Al-Hudaydah; visited Soviet-North Yemeni cooperation projects, and familiarized themselves with the achievements of the friendly YAR people in various spheres of economic, social, and cultural development.

During the meetings and conversations held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, the Soviet and North Yemeni parliamentarians exchanged information on the activity of the supreme bodies of the state authorities of the two countries. They exchanged opinions on questions of bilateral relations and also on topical international problems.

The sides expressed profound satisfaction over the state of relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Yemen Arab Republic and confirmed the mutual striving for their further development and deepening on a durable basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation concluded during the visit of President of the Yemen Arab Republic 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to the Soviet Union in October 1984.

When international questions were discussed, the deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet and representatives of the Constituent People's Assembly of the Yemen Arab Republic expressed concern over a sharp aggravation of the international situation, called for a further stepping up of the efforts of all peace forces in the struggle to prevent nuclear war, to stop the arms race.

The parliamentarians of the Yemen Arab Republic spoke highly of the Soviet initiatives aimed at the prevention of the militarization of space. They welcomed the agreement reached between the USSR and the USA on the coming Soviet-U.S. talks on space and nuclear arms.

The members of the Soviet delegation pointed to a positive contribution of the Yemen Arab Republic to the Nonaligned Movement, which is playing an ever more important role in the struggle for peace and consolidation of international security, for restructuring international economic relations on an equitable and just basis.

The representatives of the supreme bodies of state authority of the USSR and the Yemen Arab Republic paid special attention to the situation in the Middle East in regard to Israel's continued aggression against Lebanon, other Arab countries the Palestinian people.

They condemned the U.S.-Israeli "strategic alliance" directed against the interests of the Arab peoples and undermining the efforts at achieving a just peace in the Middle East.

The parliamentarians of the USSR and the Yemen Arab Republic confirmed that an all-encompassing just and lasting Middle East settlement can be reached only through collective efforts of all sides concerned, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. Such a settlement should envisage complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, the exercise of the lawful national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination and creation of its own independent state. The sides again called for the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all sides concerned, including the PLO.

When the situation in the Persian Gulf area was discussed, the parliamentarians of both countries declared for an early end to the Iran-Iraq war, for the achievement of a political settlement of the conflict, and the solution of disputed questions by peaceful means, through talks.

The parliamentarians of the USSR and the Yemen Arab Republic proclaimed their principled support for turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. They also confirmed again the need for ensuring security in the Red Sea area, complete support for the rights and interests of littoral states, and noninterference in their internal affairs. The sides declared for keeping that area a peace zone.

The conviction was expressed that the exchange of visits by delegations of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the YAR Constituent People's Assembly makes a positive contribution to the cause of further developing and deepening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the YAR.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation expressed cordial gratitude for the cordiality and hospitality shown it during its stay in the YAR.

Delegates Return 13 Feb

PM180808 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Delegation's Return"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by A.F. Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which has been in the Yemen Arab Republic on an official visit at the invitation of the Yemeni Constituent People's Assembly, left for home 13 February. A.I. Filev, USSR ambassador to the Yemen Arab Republic, was in the sendoff party at the airport.

The same day the A.F. Ryuytel-led delegation arrived in Moscow. The delegation included USSR Supreme Soviet deputies V.A. Arsentyev, V.S. Pestov, and Ye. Ye. Sokolov.

The delegation was met at the airport by A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities; S.A. Bondarenko, deputy chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; and other officials.

LD192130 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0650 GMT 19 Feb 85

The delegation had a meeting with the leadership and the activists of the Nicaraguan Association for Friendship With Socialist Countries. During the meeting, the Nicaraguan friends talked about the diverse activities of the association aimed at disseminating the history and experience of construction of socialism in the USSR and propaganda for friendship and cooperation between Nicaragua and the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. The association has now commenced the implementation of measures dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the victory over German fascism.

The Soviet delegation had a meeting and talks with Rene Nunez, secretary of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and minister of the Presidency of the Republic, with members of the National Assembly, with Samuel Santos, mayor of Managua, and with leaders of a number of Nicaragua's state and public organizations.

The meetings and talks of the "USSR-Nicaragua" Society delegation took place in an atmosphere of friendship and were yet another manifestation of internationalist solidarity and profound respect from Soviet people for the Nicaraguan people's courageous struggle against the aggression of U.S. imperialism.

LD191834 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Managua February 19 TASS -- The Reagan administration's decision to suspend Nicaraguan-American talks at Manzanillo has been made simultaneously with its attempts to hamper the efforts of the "Contadora Group" to achieve peace in Central America, said Nicaraguan Vice-President Sergio Ramirez. Speaking at a press conference upon his return from a West European tour, he said that even closest allies of the United States stand for the resumption of the Nicaraguan-American dialogue with a view to normalizing relations between the two countries.

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto put the onus on the American Administration for the obstacles that have appeared in the way of a peaceful settlement of the regional crisis. In a conversation with journalists he urged all governments of the world to exert influence on the United States to return to the negotiating table, which is the only sensible way of solving existing problems.

ID152323 Moscow TASS in English 2158 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 15 TASS -- TASS economic commentator Nikolay Komarov writes:

In February 1960, a quarter century ago, the Soviet Union and Cuba signed their first agreement on trade and payments, which introduced new principles of mutually beneficial fraternal economic relations between the two countries.

In the early months after the victory of the Cuban revolution, when the United States tried to strangle the country economically, the Soviet Union organized oil supplies to Cuba and made available a good market for its staple output, sugar.

The development of economic (?options) between the Soviet Union and Cuba throughout the quarter century has always been a model of mutually beneficial and constructive cooperation between a developed socialist country and a state effectively overcoming its economic backwardness.

New industries have been set up on the island and the existing industrial plants modernized and expanded by joint efforts. Plants put in operation with Soviet assistance produce almost the whole of Cuba's steel and rolled stock, sugar cane harvesters, T.V. and radio sets, 80 per cent of its nitrogen fertilizer and almost half of its electricity.

Thousands of Cuban industrial managers, engineers, technicians and workers have been trained in the Soviet Union and hundreds of thousands in training centres built in Cuba.

Mutual trade turnover today stands at more than 7 billion roubles (as compared with 160 million roubles in 1960). Cuba is supplying the Soviet Union with sugar, nickel concentrate, tobacco, [word indistinct] and other commodities.

The growing efficiency of Soviet-Cuban relations, their confident pace and their orientation to the future have been reflected in the long-term program of economic, scientific and technical cooperation to the year 2000 which has been signed in Havana recently.

Cooperation between Cuba and other socialist countries is being developed successfully as well. The principle formulated by the CMEA on the gradual evening out of the economic and social development levels of the CMEA member countries is being consistently implemented.

Cuban Official Cited

LD151827 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] Havana February 15 TASS -- The period of 25 years which passed since the conclusion in Havana of the first agreements on cooperation between Cuba and the Soviet Union most convincingly reaffirmed the strength and inviolability of friendship between the two countries, said Hector Rodríguez Llompart, chairman of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation.

Soviet aid to Cuba plays an important role in the development of our economy, he stressed in a GRANMA interview. But proportions of that aid are measured not only by economic indices. It is of great political significance for the Cuban people's struggle against imperialist forces seeking to break our determination to build socialism.

The USSR's aid became the decisive factor in the successful development of energetics, sugar and nickel extracting industry, and also in training cadres for such important spheres as public health and education. New industries, which were practically non-existent before the revolution, appeared in the Republic owing to that aid. These are production of steel, agricultural implements, equipment for sugar refineries, mineral fertilizers, electronic computers.

Economic and scientific-technical links with the Soviet Union will grow wider in the next few years, said the Cuban leader. He emphasized that the successful development of Soviet-Cuban cooperation is guaranteed by the results of the 39th meeting of the CMEA session, which was held in Havana last year, and documents which were signed during the visit to Cuba by Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov.

U.S. SEEKS TO HAMPER CUBA'S FOREIGN TRADE

LD172122 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 17 Feb 85

[Vitaliy Sobolev commentary]

[Text] Fidel Castro, the Cuban leader, has stated at a press conference that the present U.S. Administration is seeking to step up to the economic blockade of Cuba. In particular, the American Government is attempting to impede the development of Cuba's foreign trade. Our commentator, Vitaliy Sobolev, is at the microphone:

When, soon after the Cuban revolution, the United States declared an economic blockade of the Island of Freedom it aspired to undermine the Republic's economy in order to make it obedient to Washington's will. But no less important in the eyes of the U.S. rulers was another thing: creating some sort of a sanitary cordon between the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere and other Latin American countries, where an upsurge in the revolutionary movement was being observed. With this in mind, Washington took various political steps. Suffice it is to say that the United States attempted to suppress the national liberation wave, which had arisen under the influence of the Cuban revolution by means of a whole series of military coups. Moreover, they got the overwhelming majority of Latin American countries to break off diplomatic relations with Cuba. There was a time when only Mexico was able to stand up to American pressure to this end. Cuba's traditional economic ties with its neighbors were also severed then. However, that is a thing of the past, although the American rulers' endeavors have not only not abated, but as Fidel Castro noted, have been intensified even further.

Thus, in 1982 Cuba's trade turnover with Latin American countries increased more than 25 times compared with 1970. It amounted to 125 million Cuban pesos. In 1970, these countries accounted for less than 1 percent of Cuba's trade with the capitalist states, while in 1982 they accounted for 9 percent. Cuba is now trading even with those countries that so far have not established diplomatic relations with it; for example, Brazil. But there are fewer and fewer such countries in the Western Hemisphere. The normal interstate relations with it. Prominent Brazilian politicians, in particular congress deputies, are constantly calling for the restoration of relations with Cuba. Sanguinetti, the new president of Uruguay who will assume his duties in March, has stated his intention to restore diplomatic relations with Cuba.

CANDIDATE GROMYKO ADDRESSES KALININGRAD VOTERS

PM191734 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report on 19 February Kaliningrad meeting between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, and Kaliningradskiy Electoral Okrug voters: "Under the Banner of Peace and Friendship Among the Peoples"]

[Text] The Soviet people warmly support and approve the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and are striving to fittingly greet the 27th CPSU Congress with labor achievements. This was stressed at a 19 February meeting in Kaliningrad, Moscow Oblast, between Kaliningradskiy Electoral Okrug voters and their RSFSR Supreme Soviet candidate deputy Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister. The meeting was opened by Kaliningrad Gorkom First Secretary Yu. N. Drozdov.

An honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko was elected with enthusiasm.

The candidate deputy's agent, mechanical plant fitter V.I. Morozov, described A.A. Gromyko's life and urged the voters to unanimously cast their votes on election day for the candidates of the unbreakable bloc of Communists and nonparty people.

V.P. Karpenko, housing construction combine party committee secretary; R.V. Trukhacheva, director of the No 7 Secondary School; L.V. Boldyreva, student at the No 72 Secondary Vocational and Technical College; Twice Hero of the Soviet Union V.V. Ryumin, USSR pilot-cosmonaut; and others who addressed the meeting spoke about Soviet people's aspiration to strengthen through their labor the economic and defense might of the Soviet Union, which is marching in the vanguard of the whole of progressive mankind in the struggle for peace and the peoples' security and dealing a resolute rebuff to the imperialists' intrigues. The speakers stressed that the peace-loving course of the CPSU and the Soviet state is aimed at resolving an urgent task of the present: preventing the militarization of space, ending the arms race, and banning nuclear weapons. This policy is clear and understandable to all the world's peoples and is in keeping with their most cherished aspirations and vital interests. It meets with a profound response and widespread approval in the world.

A.A. Gromyko, who was warmly greeted by those present, delivered a speech. He said: I attribute the high trust placed in me to the glorious party of Lenin, the organizer and inspirer of all our successes. The authority and respect which our Communist Party and its Central Committee and Politburo enjoy among Soviet people are great. It is perfectly understandable that the people are nominating as their first candidate K.U. Chernenko, that outstanding figure of the party and state and the international communist and workers movement. He places all his experience and knowledge at the service of our motherland. Major actions concerned with developing and strengthening our country as well as broad initiatives aimed at eliminating the threat of war and strengthening peace on earth are linked with his name.

Konstantin Ustinovich's role in elaborating in depth the path which our developed socialist society is following is great, as is his contribution to the elaboration of ideological guidelines for the present stage of communist building and his struggle for the purity of the party's ranks.

I convey best wishes to you from K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The people can see that the country is making confident headway, A.A. Gromyko continued. The economic development plans are being fulfilled. This means that the foundation is being laid for the further development of our socialist economy and an upsurge in Soviet people's prosperity. He cited a number of examples to confirm this.

The shortcomings in certain given areas of our building are clearly visible to us. The party and government are adopting measures to eliminate the shortcomings. For this, the methods of leadership of the national economy and individual sectors thereof are being improved. A great deal is also being done in the field of increasing labor discipline, instilling order, and strengthening legality. Of course, serious, painstaking work lies ahead here.

But the main point is to work better at each work place and to conscientiously execute the set task. Conscientious, honest, and well organized labor must be an inalienable part of each Soviet person's way of life.

If we were to speak of the state of affairs on the whole, we could confidently say that we have all the potential to greet fittingly and with high labor achievements the 27th CPSU Congress and the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, to successfully complete the 11th 5-Year Plan, and to lay a firm foundation for the future.

Our people's achievements are impressive, and the solution of the enormous tasks looming ahead is within their power. Our people have displayed on many occasions -- both in the harsh years of war and in peacetime -- their amazing titanic strength.

In their international activity, the CPSU and the Soviet state are invariably guided by our people's unanimous mandate: to strengthen the foundations of universal peace, the candidate deputy went on to say. We hold firmly in our hands the banner which was hoisted over revolutionary Petrograd in October 1917, the banner of peace and friendship between peoples.

The socialist community states act harmoniously and dynamically in the international arena, united by the unity of their world outlook and their common goals and ideals in the struggle for peace and socialism. The alliance in which these states are united augments the effectiveness of their foreign policy. Its foundation is, like a monolith, firm and unbreakable.

In the exacerbated international situation that has taken shape over the last few years, the peoples in the world can clearly see how great a role is being played by the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community in upholding man's supreme right: the right to life. Socialism's peace-loving foreign policy inspires them with hope that a nuclear catastrophe will not befall mankind.

The great and unflagging efforts by our party and state are now focused on ensuring the improvement of the political climate in the world and attaining a turning point for the better in international affairs. Millions of people on all continents are awaiting this turning point and are struggling for it. Today there is a clear-cut watershed between those who believe in human reason and those among whom everything is overshadowed by imperial ambitions and bellicose anticommunism.

One cannot describe as anything but reckless the calculation, made by certain U.S. circles in their policy, of attaining military superiority so as to impose their will upon others. The experience of history offers irrefutable evidence that "peace on the basis of strength" -- and this is precisely the proclaimed goal of this course -- is a worthless and dangerous policy. Furthermore, it is hopeless for its makers.

Our country and its allies resolutely oppose this line in world affairs. We have been rebuffing and will continue to firmly rebuff any attempts to pressure us.

The United States' overtly militarist course has generated concern even among its NATO partners. At times they -- although not all of them -- frankly express their dissatisfaction with the adventurous ways of U.S. policy. The feeling of concern has also increased among the population in Western countries, where the wave of antiwar movement has risen, and has not bypassed the United States, either.

Of course, our peace policy and our specific proposals aimed at eliminating the threat of war have exerted and continue to exert a great influence on positive trends in the international situation. The truth about what the Soviet Union advocates in the world arena and what it persistently calls on other states to do, does get through to the people's masses even in NATO countries.

Washington could not fail to take all this into account. It eventually did come to the conclusion that it is necessary to get down to the talks proposed by the Soviet Union. Hard as it was for it, the American side was forced to agree with our viewpoint regarding the subject and objectives of the talks and with the need to comprehensively examine questions at these talks in their organic interrelationship.

Our evaluation of the Geneva accord is well known. The United States and its allies must know that this accord must be fulfilled honestly and seriously.

"A positive outcome in the new Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons," K.U. Chernenko stresses, "would have a beneficial impact on the situation in the world and would be a major step on the road of resolving the cardinal problems of the day."

The CPSU Central Committee and the Politburo continue to be convinced that there are no international questions which could not be settled at the negotiating table. We have repeatedly reminded the United States and the other NATO countries that the highest goal of all states and governments must be the total elimination of nuclear weapons. The voice of our country sounded the alarm when nuclear weapons made their appearance on earth.

There would be no danger now had the United States adopted the proposal submitted by the USSR back in 1946 on banning nuclear weapons for all time. And nobody can whitewash the policy of those who rejected that proposal.

Today our country is warning about the new threat to mankind at the top of its voice. This threat includes the plan to militarize space put forward by Washington. Soviet people are informed about the aggressive essence of this plan. It sharply increased the threat of nuclear war. That is why we are posing in such acute terms the question of preventing the militarization of space.

Any attempts to mask the meaning behind this plan by labeling it "defensive" must not delude anybody. The Soviet Union has bluntly warned the U.S. Administration that the implementation of its schemes regarding space would mean that there could be no question of reducing, let alone eliminating, nuclear weapons. Moreover, this would open the floodgates for a further arms race in all its aspects and would shake international security.

The reality of the present proposal is that military-strategic parity, that is, approximate equality of forces, exists between the USSR and the United States.

Our country does not strive for military predominance, but we will not allow the existing parity to be altered to the detriment of our security.

Reliably safeguarding the security of each side is only possible by reaching agreements that are mutually acceptable and based on the principle of equality and identical security.

Washington goes to great lengths to prove that the arms buildup and the colossal budget requests for military purposes are creating better conditions for talks. According to that logic, the higher the mountains of weapons, the simpler it should be to agree on reducing them.

The falsity of such arguments is glaringly obvious. This line is, in reality, aimed precisely at undermining the chances for success at the talks. The peoples and, of course, the American people, must know that.

To deceive one's partner and public opinion -- K.U. Chernenko stresses that we cannot agree with that kind of morality -- should not be the goal of the talks, but rather to seek accords which would correspond to the interests of peace. The possibility of reaching such accords must not be wasted.

We are told that a lot of time is spent doing just that, and that a long and difficult road lies ahead. Yes, we view the existing difficulties realistically. Everything will depend on the presence on both sides of the desire, political will, and readiness to reach agreement on the basis of sensible compromise. The Soviet Union has all this.

The question is how the U.S. side will behave. If it does not create artificial difficulties in the talks and shows the necessary restraint in its actions, positive results may be achieved. I think everyone realizes that if reaching an agreement is made the goal, at the very least nothing should be done to prevent that goal being achieved.

What is currently happening in Washington? Every day there are statements one after the other from ranking statesmen that the U.S. stance at the forthcoming talks with the Soviet Union must be firm and unyielding. The importance of using space for military purposes is being particularly stressed. This is the most militaristic of the doctrines that have emerged from Washington.

They state bluntly that all the U.S. representatives at the Geneva talks have to do is to simply give explanations of their space plans. They are saying beforehand that there is no intention of amending these plans. However, the U.S. leadership knows full well that this position is a blind alley. If the United States defends such a position at the talks, it will take all the blame for the consequences.

As for the statements you are hearing from Washington just now to the effect that the Soviet Union will not be able to keep pace with the United States with its plans to militarize space, there is more than enough arrogance in these allegations.

Proceeding from the interests of peace, that is, the supreme interests of all mankind, our country proposes: Let's agree immediately to eliminate the very possibility of weapons appearing in space once and for all. The goal, common to all humanity, of preserving life on earth requires that the USSR and the United States compete in word and deed in only one respect -- in putting forward initiatives and taking specific steps aimed at resolving this historic task.

We are sure that the American people are no less interested than all other peoples in its solution.

We are in favor of putting the talks on space and nuclear arms on the correct path from the outset and of creating a favorable atmosphere for them. I shall cite the priority steps which could be undertaken on this plane.

The question of renouncing first use of nuclear weapons. As is known, the Soviet Union has made an undertaking on this score. Washington, however, has declared that it will not follow our country's example. How does the United States look in the light of the fact that the United Nations has adopted a decision declaring the unleashing of nuclear war to be a criminal act? On this question of exceptional importance, the United States is challenging all mankind and running counter to mankind's clearly expressed will.

We have frequently urged the U.S. side to resume and carry through to a conclusion talks on the complete cessation of nuclear weapons tests. However, Washington does not conceal the fact that it will continue tests in order to create new types of these weapons and enhance their lethal power. It constantly seems to Washington that it has not stockpiled sufficient nuclear munitions and that its destructive potential is still too small.

What can we say to these people? Let them put an ear to the ground. It is literally groaning under the weight of armaments, yet they still continue to pile up these armaments.

There is perhaps no issue in the world today on which there is such a broad and general agreement as the issue of the need for an immediate nuclear arms freeze.

This requirement is dictated not only by understandable human emotions. It reflects people's understanding of the fact that the existence of approximate parity with respect to nuclear armaments enables the sides to embark on a freeze without detriment to their security. It is also obvious that we cannot advance toward lowering nuclear arms levels without first stopping and without ceasing the stockpiling of them.

The Soviet Union is in favor of doing this. And at any moment, even tomorrow. We cannot fail to emphasize the importance of the socialist countries' joint initiative on concluding a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states. Its implementation would lead to substantial positive changes in the international political atmosphere.

This and a number of other major proposals from the socialist community states have been submitted for discussion by the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament. We want the work of the Stockholm forum to be productive and to be crowned with success.

In connection with the state of affairs in Europe, we cannot fail to single out one aspect in particular. The Soviet Union will not overlook the fact that forces that to this day have not renounced hopes of revising the European borders as they took shape after World War II are raising their heads in some places. The revanchists are emboldened by the protective pat on the back they are receiving from the official circles of some Western countries which are issuing statements from there which clearly reveal their desire to cast doubt on the pledges made by the members of the anti-Hitler coalition.

However, postwar realities were engendered as a result of the great victory over fascism.

They were enshrined in the agreements between the allies concerning the postwar setup, in bilateral treaties between a number of states, and in the Helsinki Final Act. Adherence to all this constitutes a guarantee for tranquillity and security in Europe.

No one has a right to encroach upon the Yalta and Potsdam agreements, which for 4 decades now have formed the foundation of European and world peace. The peoples paid a high price for these agreements. Struggling resolutely so that the conflagration of a world war may never again flare up is the essence of the pledges made by the victor-states. The Soviet Union is loyal to its sworn promise and reaffirms this today when all mankind and all who truly value the interests of peace are preparing to mark the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II.

If one is to briefly describe our common approach to the conduct of international affairs, then we, together with the other socialist countries, advocate the kind of legal order in the world whereby the people of each country, great or small, may independently determine their own destiny. We resolutely condemn the policy of diktat, the policy of state terrorism with respect to another people or another country, be it Nicaragua, Cuba, Afghanistan, Lebanon, or Namibia.

The peoples will never reconcile themselves to the tyranny perpetrated by imperialism. The activity of the Nonaligned Movement confirms this, as do the stances it takes on questions of war and peace and the development of equitable international cooperation. The Soviet Union highly values the role of this movement in the contemporary world. Our country, aware of its historic responsibility, is invariably in the vanguard of the forces of peace, democracy, and social progress. Its policy is permeated by genuine humanism and concern for mankind's present and future.

"We are prepared," stressed K.U. Chernenko, "to honestly and constructively cooperate with all who truly desire that the future development of world affairs should proceed not via new stages of nuclear competition, but via the strengthening of peace and security, detente, and trust."

Our achievements both in the domestic and international spheres are inseparably bound up with the party of Lenin, the party of Communists. The trust of Soviet people in the party is boundless, for the CPSU has no other interests than the interests of the people. The unity of the party and people, which is strengthening day by day, is an inexhaustible source of the Soviet state's might and of its influence in the world.

In conclusion, A.A. Gromyko once again offered thanks for the high trust [placed in him] and gave assurances that he would not spare his efforts to justify this trust.

CANDIDATE GRISHIN ADDRESSES VESHNYAKOV VOTERS

PM191219 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report on 18 February Moscow meeting between V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and voters of Veshnyakovskiy Electoral Okrug: "Loyalty to Lenin's Behests"]

[Text] Being an example to the country -- this behest of Lenin's is followed sacredly by the capital's working people as they display models of a high degree of organization, selflessness, and creative labor for the triumph of communist ideals.

The Muscovites are enthusiastically preparing for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 40th anniversary of the great victory. At the meetings now taking place in Moscow between voters and candidate deputies to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and local soviets, it is being emphasized that the capital's working people are fully determined to complete their 5-year plan targets and pledges ahead of schedule and to make a substantial contribution to the motherland's overall achievements.

On 18 February, a meeting took place between the voters of the capital's Veshnyakovskiy Electoral Okrug and their candidate deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom. The meeting was opened by B.V. Selivanov, first secretary of Moscow's Perovski Party Raykom.

An honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko was elected with enthusiasm.

The candidate deputy's agent, A.G. Lukyanov, an electric welder at the Moscow Electron Gun [prozhektornyy] Plant, described V.V. Grishin's life and career and urged the voters unanimously to cast their votes on election day for the candidates of the indestructible bloc of Communists and nonparty people.

The Muscovites' great political and labor drive in honor of the elections to the soviets of people's deputies were mentioned at the meeting by Yu. M. Kadykov, section chief of the All-Union "Selenergoprojekt" State Planning and Prospecting and Scientific Research Institute; S.N. Kirillova, doctor at the No 15 City Clinical Hospital; and V.A. Morozov, director of the Perovski Trade Machine-Building Plant.

Their speeches contained words expressing the Soviet people's warm approval and full, unanimous support for the Communist Party's Leninist course aimed at the further growth of the country's economic might, the consolidation of its defense might, and the improvement of the people's welfare. It was emphasized that true power of the people and the working people's participation in the administration of the affairs of the state and society are ensured in practice in our country. The speakers cited graphic examples of the highly productive work of Muscovites, who are performing a shock labor stint in the concluding year of the 5-year plan, and spoke of the powerful influence which socialist competition is exerting on people's creative growth, on the improvement of the collectives' entire activity, and on the creation of the necessary conditions for the individual's all-around and harmonious development.

V.V. Grishin, who warmly welcomed by those assembled, delivered a speech. He expressed profound thanks to the voters who nominated him as candidate deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and the Moscow City Soviet.

The people's of our multinational land, the speaker said, are going to the elections as to a great and important political event. The Soviet system's inexhaustible vital powers and the advantages of the socialist social system are being graphically revealed during the election campaign. As in the past, the CPSU is acting in a single bloc with the nonparty people at the forthcoming elections. The party has no concern higher than concern for the people's welfare. The Soviet people believe in Lenin's party and derive powerful creative strength in this belief. Workers and kolkhoz members, intelligentsia, Communists and nonparty people, veterans and young people approve and support the political course and practical activity of the party, the Central Committee, and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, that outstanding politician and statesman.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko and the other party and state leaders have been nominated by Soviet people as their first candidate deputies to the union republics' supreme soviets. The unanimity with which they were nominated has displayed the Soviet people's monolithic unity around the Communist Party with new force.

Muscovites are profoundly satisfied that Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko will again run for the RSFSR Supreme Soviet for the capital's Kuybyshevskiy Electoral Okrug. The working people of Moscow, and indeed, of the entire country, know him well as a purposeful, principled man of great industry, a leader of the Lenin type who combines a profound knowledge of matters, the ability to organize work in a broad, democratic manner, and exactingness with a respectful, benevolent attitude toward people and personal modesty. He is making a great contribution to the elaboration and implementation of the party's course, the growth of the motherland's economic and defense might, the improvement of the people's welfare, the consolidation of the Soviet state, and the struggle for peace and the peoples' security. Preparations for the 27th party congress are being mounted and the new edition of the CPSU program is being drafted under his direct leadership.

Konstantin Ustinovich is constantly interested in Moscow's life, the development of its economy, and the conditions of Muscovites' labor, daily life, and leisure, and renders a large amount of assistance in the work of the city party organization and soviet organs in resolving the tasks facing them. It is with great satisfaction, V.V. Grishin said, that I convey to the voters of Veshnyakovskiy Electoral Okrug and, through them, to all working people of the capital, greetings and best wishes from Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The 5 years which separate us from the previous RSFSR Supreme Soviet elections, the speaker continued, have been years of strenuous work for our party and the Soviet people in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan. They have been marked by great achievements in all spheres of the country's political, economic, and social life. During these years, the party's leading role has grown still further and its ties with the masses have strengthened. There has been a further consolidation of socialist statehood and an intensification and expansion of democracy. There has been more efficiency aimed at good practical results in work, in the activity of all party and state echelons.

A major step forward has been taken in consolidating the material-technical base of the society of developed socialism. The tasks of transferring the economy to an intensive path of development on the basis of the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the better use of the country's production potential, and the careful and rational expenditure of all resources have been resolved in a planned manner. The implementation of the food and energy programs has become a truly nationwide matter.

The country's agriculture is gaining strength. Its degree of technical equipment has improved. The sovkhoz and kolkhoz economy has strengthened. The volume of agricultural production output is increasing.

The economic achievements have ensured an improvement in the Soviet people's well-being. The population's real incomes have increased. Social consumption funds have grown. Science, culture, and art have been further developed. Working people's spiritual life has been enriched. Soviet society's sociopolitical and ideological unity has strengthened. The past 5 years, like the entire historical experience of the Land of the Soviets, attests that everything the party has projected is being implemented.

Having noted the RSFSR working people's great contribution to the country's overall achievements, the candidate deputy described the Muscovite's work in previous years. He emphasized that under the leadership of the city party organization the capital's working people have taken a major step in Moscow's economic and social development. The increase in industrial output in the period since 1980 has been wholly obtained by means of labor productivity growth. A large amount of work has been performed to improve the technical standard and quality of output. About 5,000 types of articles are now produced in Moscow with the seal of quality. This year it is planned to increase to 53.5 percent the proportion of output of the top category of quality in the volume of certifiable articles.

Special attention has been paid to consumer goods. It is indicative that the preferential growth rates for the production of consumer goods by comparison with the growth rates for industrial production as a whole were maintained throughout this period. During the years of the 5-year plan the capital's industry has assimilated the production of over 10,000 new types and brands of articles.

A large program of capital construction has been carried out. New industrial capacities, bridges across the Moskva River, and large-scale gantries across railroads and highways have been commissioned, hundreds of schools and children's preschool institutions, hospitals and polyclinics, and cultural, trade, and consumer services institutions have been constructed. The modernization of industrial, transport, and municipal enterprises is being widely undertaken.

Industrial housing construction is developing at the projected pace. The capital's housing stock is growing. A large step has been taken in developing all types of transport and communications. In particular, over 20 km of subway lines have been commissioned, joining the capital center to the city's outlying regions.

In the period under review many stores and public catering enterprises have been opened. Concern for people's health is graphically manifested in the growth of the construction of medical institutions and the improvement of medical services for Muscovites. Work on the implementation of the school reform has been widely launched in Moscow. A broad program for the construction of schools and children's preschool institutions is being fulfilled.

For its successes in all-union socialist competition, each year Moscow City has been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komosomol Central Committee. It has also been awarded to the capital for 1984.

Analyzing Muscovites' work in the present 5-year plan, V.V. Grishin noted that the working people of Perovskiy Rayon and Veshnyavskiy Electoral Okrug are coming to the elections with good results. State plans and targets are fulfilled and overfulfilled from one year to the next in the rayon. The entire increase in industrial production output is ensured by raising labor productivity. Much has been done in resolving socio-consumer questions. A large amount of work on civic improvements has been performed. On the basis of the results of all-union socialist competition for 1984, the capital's Perovskiy Rayon has been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komosomol Central Committee. Kuybyshevskiy Rayon and many of the city's enterprises, institutions, and organizations have been awarded the same banners.

While illustrating the results of Moscow's economic development in the past years, the speaker also spoke of shortcomings and ways of eliminating them.

Thus, in industry there are miscalculations in planning and material and technical supplies, plans are amended downward, and the achievements of scientific and technical progress are assimilated only slowly. Not all enterprises fulfill their contract commitments. There are shortcomings in the work of transport. The city passenger transport system, especially in regions of mass housing development, is operating under a strain. There are errors in capital construction. The work of enterprises and organizations in municipal services, trade, and consumer services to the population needs improving.

We have learned much in the period which has elapsed, the candidate deputy said in this connection. The city party organization, on the basis of the experience accumulated and guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee, has defined the main tasks in Moscow's development for the current year and the longer term. Now the most important thing is to successfully fulfill targets for 1985 and the 5-year plan as a whole.

The plan for the year provides for the further development of the capital's economy. All its sections reflect the party's course toward the intensification of social production and the enhancement of work quality. As in previous years, it is planned to attain preferential rates of growth in labor productivity compared with the growth in the volume of production. An acceleration in the development of machine building and other sectors which determine scientific and technical progress is planned. It is necessary to increase the output of consumer goods, improve the work of all forms of transport, and ensure the further development of construction and trade and consumer services for Muscovites.

In Moscow and all over the country, a mass competition has been launched for the fulfillment ahead of schedule of the plans for the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole and for a fitting greeting for the 115th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, the 40th anniversary of the great victory, and the 27th CPSU Congress. Muscovites are responding with deeds to the party's call to make 1985 a year of shock work. More than 160,000 workers and 5,000 teams and sections have resolved to fulfill the year's targets by the 68th anniversary of Great October.

The 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement is being marked this year. Party, soviet, and trade union organizations and the Komsomol must launch extensive work to propagandize and augment the Soviet working class' remarkable traditions and increase the effectiveness of competition.

Speaking of the prospects for further progress, the speaker stressed that the party teaches us to critically evaluate what has been done and to expose unutilized reserves. It is this ability to see the future clearly and outline the most effective ways of moving toward new heights which permeates party documents, the decisions of CPSU Central Committee plenums, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches and works. His brilliant, profound speech at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session in November 1984 put forward and substantiated the urgent economic policy tasks whose resolution should ensure the successful completion of the 5-year plan. Particular attention was drawn to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the growth of production efficiency, the strengthening of the policy of saving manpower and material resources, and the improvement of the system of economic management and control. This is a concrete program of action.

Qualitative developments, prepared by the whole course of our development and the party's tremendous creative activity, have taken shape in the national economy. The crux of these urgent changes, it was noted in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's work "Meeting the Requirements of Developed Socialism," is that today we can and must move forward, orienting ourselves toward the most exacting ideas of socialism.

The party has given one of the central places in its economic policy to the task of ensuring that our country reaches the world's highest level of labor productivity. The material basis for resolving this task is the retooling of the national economy with the last word in science and technology. We have entered a new stage of scientific and technical progress where human labor on machines will be and is already being replaced by work done by machines, and the control of production is being automated. The creation and widespread introduction in all sectors of the national economy of computer technology, microprocessors, robots, and manipulators are now becoming an urgent socioeconomic task and an important political task.

V.V. Grishin stressed the need to ensure Moscow's leading, vanguard role in the implementation of the party's plans. The implementation of the achievements of scientific and technical progress in our country, he noted, and their combination with the achievements of real socialism will lead to a significant restructuring of all industrial production, will transform the whole face and tenor of industrial labor, and will ultimately make it possible to move forward more rapidly and raise Soviet people's living standard to new heights, which accords with the party's main objectives and tasks. An important link in the process of intensification of production is the improved utilization of the tremendous production potential which exists.

The result which the party intends to obtain from work to introduce the latest machinery, technology, and materials into production is defined as the qualitative transformation of production forces. This task must be present in our minds, must be literally before our eyes from now on. Moscow's working people are called upon to set an example in its implementation. Moscow's duty, as always, is to set an example for the country in everything. This means that all spheres of the capital's life must reflect as fully as possible the most progressive trends which characterize Soviet society; the plans and tasks put forward by the party must be actively fulfilled.

The candidate deputy devoted great attention to tasks connected with the need for an all-around increase in labor productivity, an improvement in the technical standard and quality of output, and the strengthening of links between science and production. He stressed that the construction work done in Moscow must be the model, the standard. Collectives in all forms of transport and services to the population must set an example of efficient work.

In this connection, major tasks face party, soviet, and economic organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations. Their work must be marked by the most businesslike, purposeful, creative approach to the task and an attentive attitude toward the working people's requirements, opinions, and proposals. Under the leadership of the city party organization the soviets, trade unions, Komsomol, and economic organs are called upon in all their activity not only to do everything possible to help turn Moscow into an exemplary city, but to be exemplary themselves in the fulfillment of party plans.

V.V. Grishin stressed that the transformation of enterprises and rayons and especially the city itself into exemplary models is impossible without the constant improvement of ideological and political education work and the enhancement of the working people's sociopolitical activeness and consciousness. Muscovites are called upon to set a good example not only in the resolution of economic and social tasks, but also in the sphere of human relations.

It is necessary to improve work to develop in working people, especially young people, a Marxist-Leninist outlook and a sense of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

In present-day conditions particular importance is attached to the strengthening of Soviet people's ideological staunchness and the ability to resist any form of alien influence, capitalist propaganda, and its attempts to discredit socialism and retard our progress.

The speaker then dwelt on questions of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and noted that the Soviet people are having to resolve the tasks of improving the developed socialist society in complex international conditions. He recalled that the cause of the intensification of tension is the desire on the part of the most aggressive imperialist circles, headed by the United States, to reverse the course of history by means of stepping up military confrontation with real socialism.

The militarist, adventurist course of the United States and NATO is accompanied by the fanning of "psychological" warfare against the socialist community countries and the forces of national independence, democracy, and progress. Nationalism, chauvinism, and revanchist sentiments are being eagerly whipped up and the political and territorial realities established as a result of World War II are attacked. True to the Leninist peace policy, the Land of the Soviets firmly and consistently upholds the peoples' freedom and security and does and will do everything in its power to safeguard man's first right -- the right to life.

Speaking of the fact that Soviet people and all progressive mankind will soon be marking the 40th anniversary of the great victory, the candidate deputy stressed our country's worldwide historical contribution to the defeat of Hitlerite fascism. In the capital and all over the country, preparations for the noteworthy date are widespread. Muscovites are participating actively in the patriotic movement under the slogan "40 shock labor weeks to the 40th anniversary of the great victory."

In conclusion, the speaker said: The forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress is causing an upsurge of labor and political activeness among Soviet people, Muscovites included. There can be no doubt that the capital's working people will greet it with high production achievements and will struggle still more actively for the fulfillment of the party's plans, the strengthening of the motherland's economic and defense might, and the triumph of communism.

The CPSU treasures the fact that the Soviet people entrust it with the role of their political leader. There is no doubt that at the forthcoming elections to the soviets of people's deputies Soviet people will vote unanimously for the Leninist party's wise policy, a policy which leads our country along the path of steady economic and social progress, lasting peace, and friendship between peoples.

V.V. Grishin gave an assurance that he will always faithfully serve the Communist Party, the Soviet people, and the great cause of building communism.

CANDIDATE KUZNETSOV ADDRESSES ELEKTROSTAL VOTERS

PM191201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report on 16 February meeting between V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and voters of the Elektrostalskiy Electoral Okrug, Moscow Oblast: "On behalf of Man, for the Good of Man"]

[Text] All our people's gains achieved under the Communist Party's leadership are organically connected with the activity of the soviets -- a powerful tool for building the new life.

Embodying the ideals of socialist democracy, our organs of power are an irreplaceable school of political experience for millions of working people. The soviets play an important role in resolving the task set by the party -- releasing the creative forces of the people's socialist self-management on the widest possible scale, making even fuller use of the very rich potential of the Soviet people's power, and consolidating and increasing the successes that have been achieved.

These topics were discussed at a meeting on 16 February between voters of the Elektrostalskiy Electoral Okrug, Moscow Oblast, and V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the okrug's RSFSR Supreme Soviet candidate deputy.

The meeting was opened by A.A. Vorontsov, first secretary of the Elektrostal CPSU Gorkom.

Those present enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

Hero of Socialist Labor V.I. Koryagin, the candidate deputy's agent and a worker at the "Elektrostal" Metallurgical plant, described V.V. Kuznetsov's life and called on the voters to vote unanimously for the candidates of the indestructible block of Communists and nonparty people.

Next to speak were G.M. Korotkov, secretary of the party committee of the No 9 Construction and Installation Production Association, Hero of Socialist Labor V.M. Yarygin, a lathe operator at the "Elektrostaltiyazhmash" Production Association, Y.A. Ivanova, a student of the Elektrostal Branch of the Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys, Y. E. Svintsova, a teacher at the No 4 Secondary School, and others. The speakers emphasized that Soviet people unanimously support the party's domestic and foreign policy aimed at further improving the people's life and strengthening world peace. The people of Elektrostal declared their resolve to fittingly complete the 5-year plan and greet the 27th CPSU Congress with new labor achievements.

V.V. Kuznetsov, who was warmly greeted by those present, delivered a speech. He expressed profound gratitude to all voters of the Elektrostalskiy Electoral Okrug for nominating him as candidate RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputy. I wholly attribute your confidence, the speaker stressed, to our glorious Communist Party and its political course, which is unanimously, wholly, and fully approved and supported by all our country's working people.

Following a good tradition, V.V. Kuznetsov continued, during election campaigns we sum up the results of past work, outline new tasks, and look to the future.

It is a particular feature of the current campaign that it is being held during the period of completion of the 5-year plan and of direct preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress. The decisions of recent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and his work "Equal to the Demands of Developed Socialism" are exceptionally significant in this context. These documents generalize the main achievements of the party's collective thinking in the development of Marxist-Leninist theory, analyze real experience, and outline prospects for further improving the developed socialist society that has been built in our country.

In short, the candidate deputy remarked, the main outcome of the past years is that the party and the people, steadfastly pursuing the course of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums, are advancing confidently along the path of consolidating our motherland's economic and defense might and increasing the Soviet people's well-being, along the path of peace and progress.

The measures adopted on the initiative of the party, its Central Committee, and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo with the aim of intensifying production, stepping up scientific and technical progress, strengthening organization, discipline, and order, increasing the demands made on cadres, and improving ideological work are yielding real, tangible results.

Our multinational motherland has become mightier and more beautiful, and the life of each Soviet person has become more secure and fuller. Beneficial changes are taking place in literally all spheres of social life.

Our economy has begun to develop more dynamically and the country's industrial potential is growing. In 1983-1984 as a whole the volume of production grew by 8.6 percent, as against 6.4 percent during the first 2 years of the 5-year plan. Production efficiency improved, as did the qualitative indicators of production. The years of the 11th 5-Year Plan have been marked by wonderful new labor achievements. The Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod transcontinental gas pipeline was constructed in record time, the "golden link" of the Baykal-Amur Railroad was laid, and through traffic opened along its entire route. Tyumen gas workers have reached the billion-a-day mark [no measurement specified] in the extraction of this valuable fuel.

Industry in the RSFSR and in Moscow Oblast -- one of its largest regions -- is working at the same smooth pace as the rest of the country. The RSFSR's volume of industrial production increased 18 percent over the 5-year period. Over 500 industrial enterprises were commissioned in this period. Paramount attention is being paid to implementing the program to develop the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone.

The industrial enterprises in Elektrostal City have taken a noticeable step forward in raising production efficiency. The fulfillment of the control targets for increasing production volume and labor productivity has been ensured. The "Elektrostal" plant has commissioned the first phase of a unique 350/250 section rolling mill incorporating the advanced achievements of modern metallurgy. All processes there are mechanized and automated. V.V. Kuznetsov warmly congratulated the construction workers, workers, engineering and technical staff, and all participants in the construction of this unique project on their wonderful labor victory.

There have been tangible improvements at the "Elektrostal'yazhmash" Production Association, which is taking part in the large-scale economic experiment, he said. Labor productivity has risen, the equipment shift index has increased, contract delivery discipline has improved, and output prime costs have fallen.

Positive changes are taking place in the agro-industrial complex. Less than 3 years have passed since the food program was approved. This has been a brief but very fruitful period. This is indicated by the fact that many areas achieved good results last year despite the extremely unfavorable weather conditions. Positive changes have emerged in stockraising. There have been marked changes in the social reorganization of the countryside.

An extensive social program is being consistently implemented with the aim of improving the whole range of Soviet people's life. Real per capita incomes have increased in the past 5 years.

There have been improvements in pension provisions and social insurance for working people and in the material living conditions of Great Patriotic War veterans. Assistance to families with children has also increased.

Housing is being built on a vast scale. In the 11th 5-Year Plan alone, 50 million Soviet people will receive improved housing conditions. That is how we put into practice the constitutional right to housing. New, well equipped residential districts and social, cultural, and consumer facilities have sprung up.

Soviet people rightly link all their achievements with the tireless activity of the Communist Party, its Central Committee, and the Central Committee Politburo headed by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that outstanding figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state, loyal continuer of the great Lenin's cause, and staunch fighter for communism and peace. In an atmosphere of exceptional political enthusiasm and complete unanimity, the working people of all union republics nominated K.U. Chernenko as their first candidate deputy.

It gives me great satisfaction, the candidate deputy said, to convey to you and to all working people of Elektrostal ardent cordial greetings from Comrade K.U. Chernenko. Konstantin Ustinovich has no doubt that the people of Elektrostal, displaying creative initiative, will make an even greater contribution through their selfless labor to fulfilling the party's plans for socialist creation.

Our party, the speaker went on to note, is approaching the elections with a scientifically substantiated platform that is understood and valued by all Soviet people. That platform finds concentrated expression in the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums on the whole range of problems which form the main content of the great and intensive work for the comprehensive and systematic improvement of developed socialism. The party is consistently and confidently pursuing the general Leninist course: It is doing everything for the good of the people and expresses their interests, thoughts, and aspirations.

The following goals have been set as practical tasks of program importance: achieving a decisive improvement in the further intensification of social production, significantly accelerating scientific and technical progress, and ensuring that the country reaches the highest world level in terms of labor productivity. The ways of resolving those tasks have also been determined. They are, above all, better management, the more economical use of resources, and more productive work.

The recent second session of the USSR Supreme Soviet ratified the State Plan for Economic and Social Development and Budget for 1985 and made them law. The paramount task now is to organize precise and purposeful work to implement all that has been planned. For this, it is necessary to set a fast pace, to intensify the general mood for practical action and the attainment of high end results, and to ensure coordinated and efficient work by every collective. Special attention must be paid to those areas where people have been allowed to lag behind the 5-year plan targets. It is necessary to strictly remember the party's demand that those who are lagging behind must catch up, those who are coping with the plan must match the front-runners, and those who are out in front must not slacken the pace.

The major task now emerging in all its magnitude is that of intensifying the policy of thrift. Economy and thrifty management are not simply the slogan of the day but an organic component of an intensive economy. Nowadays, the strictest thrift is a most important means of increasing production and an unalterable law of production and other spheres of life.

Utilizing savings; making every working kopek count; thriftily using raw materials, fuel, and energy resources; and reducing the labor- and materials-intensiveness of goods means managing economically, thriftily, and skillfully and making the vast additional resources already at our disposal serve the people.

The further activation of the nationwide struggle to increase organization, responsibility, and discipline and establish due order at every work place is assuming key significance in the resolution of the large-scale tasks set by the party.

Party, soviet, and economic organs must step up their efforts to increase organization and discipline in production and all other spheres of life. The strengthening of discipline is not a one-shot campaign but a task for every day and must be resolved at all levels and throughout the production chain -- from worker to leader -- by every available means: economic, legal, administrative, and educational.

It is necessary to improve material and moral incentives further in order to ensure that each person's contribution is fairly assessed and that wage-leveling is prevented. Making wages and incomes strictly depend on the real results of labor is an economic law of developed socialism and a requirement of our general social justice. To live better we must work better. This truth must be embedded increasingly firmly in our lives and social consciousness.

The present election campaign, the candidate deputy stressed, is being held under the sign of the further development of socialist people's power and the still wider involvement of citizens in the management of the affairs of the state and society. The main lever of people's power in our country is the soviet of people's deputies. Produced by the revolutionary creativity of the Russian proletariat during the 1905-1907 revolution in Russia, the soviets have become a mighty political force of the state of the whole people. Under the leadership of party organs they focus and direct the creative energy of the broadest masses toward resolving vital socioeconomic and political tasks.

The party is constantly concerned with the expansion of the soviets' powers; and the consistent realization in their work of the Leninist principle of the unity of legislation, administration, and monitoring; with the precise demarcation of the functions of party and soviet organs; and with ensuring that the soviets' sovereignty as enshrined in the USSR Constitution finds consistent expression in both the content and style of their activity.

The CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum's decisions and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's program speech at the plenum gave powerful impetus to the development of socialist democracy. These documents put forward and substantiated a broad package of measures aimed at the maximum mobilization of the creative potential of Soviet people's power.

There have been positive changes in the activity of supreme soviets and local soviets since the Central Committee April Plenum. The work of sessions and standing commissions has become livelier, the soviets' monitoring of the organs that are accountable to them has intensified, their ties with the population are being consistently strengthened, and work to carry out the voters' instructions is becoming more varied. Soviets have begun showing greater initiative and increasing their efforts in resolving questions of economic and sociocultural building and of satisfying the population's needs and requirements.

However, the rich potential of the organs of people's power is still by no means being fully used.

Not all soviets have reorganized their work in accordance with present-day requirements. The organs of power must constantly improve their activity in all spheres of the society of developed socialism and increase the responsibility of officials for the fulfillment of soviets' decisions and the unswerving observance of the laws and voters' instructions.

The candidate deputy dwelt in detail on the soviets' tasks connected with increasing the production and improving the quality of consumer goods, improving services to the population, and improving political education and mass cultural work.

Analyzing the present-day international situation, V.V. Kuznetsov noted: We are consistently and purposefully pursuing the Leninist foreign policy formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress and Central Committee plenums with the aim of ensuring world peace and security and cooperation among the peoples, freeing mankind from the threat of nuclear war, and curbing the arms race. The main result of this course, which meets the interests and aspirations of all the peoples, is clear: For 40 years Soviet people have been living under a peaceful clear sky and working calmly to implement the imposing tasks of further strengthening the Soviet land's might.

During this time, the international prestige of the Soviet Union has grown immeasurably, and the position of socialism as the main bulwark of peace and progress have been consolidated. The principled, realistic, and comprehensively considered policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is aimed at diverting the threat of nuclear catastrophe from mankind, preventing the militarization of space, and ending the arms race.

In conclusion, the candidate deputy assured that he will continue to devote all his efforts, knowledge, and experience to his work to justify the high confidence placed in him and will continue working tirelessly to implement the party's imposing plans for the Soviet people's good.

V.V. Kuznetsov visited the "Elektrostal" Plant, where he saw the new 350/250 section rolling mill, whose first phase has been commissioned at the enterprise.

A talk was held with leaders, engineering and technical staff, and workers at the plant. Attention was drawn to questions of the successful completion of the 5-year plan targets and to the need to accelerate the commissioning of new equipment, to make wider use of the achievements of scientific and technical invention, and to improve labor discipline. The talk touched on the activity of deputy groups, the implementation of the social program, and the improvement of workers' working and living conditions and of the population's services.

V.V. Kuznetsov was accompanied by V.I. Konotop, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Obkom, and V.S. Pestov, chairman of the oblispolkom.

DOLGIKH SPEAKS AT TYUMEN PLENUM ON OIL PRODUCTION

PM191501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 85 First Edition p 3

[Special correspondents V. Lisin and M. Poltoranin report: "Working Reliably and With an Eye to the Future"]

[Text] The Tyumen Party Obkom plenum held yere yesterday discussed the question of stepping up organizational and political work to mobilize the oblast's working people for the fulfillment of oil and gas production plans.

The plenum was addressed by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was warmly welcomed by those present. He noted that the discussion of this important question, backed up by effective practical measures, should mark a turning point in raising the standard of leadership of the oblast's oil industry and concentrating efforts on the maximum utilization of the entire potential for increasing oil production.

Ensuring the successful development of the national economy in the preCongress period, the speaker said, is a most important political and economic task. What is needed is a creative, businesslike mood, a high level of organization, and skillful mobilization of the working people for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1985 plan targets. Persistent work is now under way in the country to consolidate and develop positive trends. The plan for economic and social development in the final year of the 5-year plan is geared to this. Comrade K.U. Chernenko's policy speech at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session provides a comprehensive analysis of national economic development and defines the main tasks and ways of resolving them.

Rational economic management is regarded as the paramount task. This in turn calls for speeding up the intensification of the economy, that is, increasing labor productivity and savings of labor, material, and financial resources, ensuring the widespread introduction of the achievements of science and technology in production, and much else.

Dwelling on tasks in building up the country's fuel and energy potential, V.I. Dolgikh cited some figures: This year the increase in electricity production is to total 55 billion kilowatt-hours (of which more than one-half is to be produced at nuclear power stations), and the increase in the production of coal, 14 million metric tons. As before, the predominant role in the fuel and energy balance is to be played by oil and gas. Substantial means and material and technical resources have been allocated to the development of oil and gas fields. This is natural. The fuel needs of our industry, agriculture, and domestic sphere are growing. A decisive role in resolving energy problems has been assigned to the West Siberian oil and gas complex. It now constitutes one of the main props of the country's economy. More than 1 million metric tons of oil and 1 billion cubic meters of gas are produced here every 24 hours. Tyumen Oblast accounts for over 60 percent of the oil produced in our country.

Tyumen wells are to cover the entire unionwide increase in oil and gas production, and yet the tasks will be considerably more complex in the 12th 5-Year Plan. It is planned, for instance, to start exploiting several dozen new deposits, to develop the Yamburgskoye Gas Condensate Deposit, and to begin opening up the Yamal Peninsula. Preparations for this must begin right now, today. In short, the tasks that lie ahead are great, but the campaign-hardened Siberian are not daunted by them.

The country rates highly the selfless labor of the Siberian complex workers, engineers, and scientific personnel, the speaker said. During the 12 years which have elapsed since the beginning of the development of deposits in the complex conditions of the north, a vast production, scientific, and technical potential has been created. More than 700,000 people are now working at enterprises and organizations in the complex, and 63,000 of them are Communists. A large detachment of production pacesetters and innovators have been trained and major labor collectives have developed here. Thanks to their efforts, new cities have grown up in the snow-covered tundra and many deposits have been developed.

However, the potential of the West Siberian complex, created through the efforts of the entire country, is still not being fully exploited. For the 3d year in a row Tyumen oil workers have failed to fulfill the oil production plan.

This is causing serious complications in the country's fuel supply situation and is no accident. V.I. Dolgikh gave a detailed analysis of the causes of the current situation.

It would be incorrect to try to attribute the deterioration in the performance of the oblast's oil industry enterprises to objective, external circumstances alone. The transition to less productive deposits located a long way from existing bases cannot, of course, be ignored. It has had an impact. However, did this "change of situation" come as a surprise to the oil workers, who have experienced similar stages in the sector's development in other parts of the country?

The problem lies elsewhere. The party obkom, the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, and the Main Administration of Petroleum and Gas for the Tyumen Region failed to take steps in time to ensure the prompt resolution of pressing problems and ignored the turn toward a more complex stage in the development of the oil and gas complex. In Tyumen they failed to prepare themselves for the transition to the mechanized method of oil production or to establish the necessary services and bases providing for the reliable operation of oil fields. Serious shortcomings were allowed to occur in equipping deposits with all the necessary facilities, consolidating the raw material base, and compiling documentation for the exploitation of deposits. The situation as regards the introduction of financial autonomy is poor, and the organization of socialist competition is unsatisfactory in a number of places. Proper attention is not being paid to consolidating the material and technical base of oil and gas production administrations.

All this can be attributed, up to a point, to an inadequate standard of party leadership and poor organizational and political work directly in labor collectives. The party obkom, okruzhkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms have relaxed their exactingness toward petroleum industry enterprise economic managers as regards the more efficient utilization of production capacities, tighter executive discipline, and the fulfillment of plan targets. Sometimes, instances of failure to carry out decisions and orders and to implement approved measures are not given a principled assessment.

Work in selecting, placing, and training cadres needs to be considerably improved. So far there is no clear system for the comprehensive assessment of people either in party organizations or in economic units. This important sector is in many cases relegated to cadre services, which are still poorly staffed. At the same time, experienced leaders who are best qualified to objectively assess the political and professional qualities of cadres are rarely involved in this work. The result is a lack of knowledge among people, difficulties in forming a reserve and selecting cadres, errors in appointments, and a high turnover in leading workers. For instance, since the beginning of the current 5-year plan almost all directors of oil and gas production administrations and geological expeditions and the chiefs of many construction trusts have been replaced.

Naturally, substantial cadre movements are inevitable in a rapidly developing region. But the problem lies elsewhere: many leaders, especially in the petroleum industry, are replaced because of failure to provide leadership. In other words, mistakes in appointments have to be rectified. Turnover is also high among party committee officials.

We must strive for coordination in the activity of party organizations in allied production subsectors, and there are many of them in the oblast. V.I. Dolgikh dwelt in his speech in detail on the work and tasks of each sector -- the geological, construction, power engineering, and transport sectors. He spoke in particular about the need to increase the volume and enhance the efficiency of prospecting work and to improve electricity supplies to oil field installations.

Everything must be geared to ensuring a high scientific and technical standard in the exploitation of the West Siberian oil and gas deposits. The mineral wealth must be utilized as rationally as possible. Radical changes are also necessary in the work of construction organizations. The construction of housing and sociocultural amenities is particularly inadequate. During the 4 year plan, enterprises in the complex have built up a shortfall consisting of hundreds of thousands of square meters of housing and many preschool establishments, hospitals, and vocational technical schools.

It must be noted that the development of the service sphere and the satisfaction of the working people's needs have so far failed in the oblast to reach the level dictated by the times. Party, soviet, and economic organs are paying too little attention to providing people with good working conditions and comfortable living conditions. This results in a high cadre turnover and a lack of qualified specialists, and yet, in the new conditions when production will have to be rapidly mechanized and automated, it will not be possible to rely on people without experience.

The entire country is now helping Tyumen with labor resources. This assistance must be used carefully; in general, careful use must be made of everything that is given, but this kind of attitude is still lacking. A few years ago several Tyumen Oblast leaders were severely punished for mismanagement in the utilization of pipes and other valuable materials. However, checks carried out last year have shown that a decisive breakthrough has still not occurred in the attitude to machinery, equipment, and materials. The lack of exactingness on the part of certain of the oblast's party and economic organs in this important matter is causing concern.

The speaker went on to say that in the situation which has arisen Tyumen Communists must draw correct and profound conclusions from all these shortcomings. Exhaustive measures must be adopted to eliminate the lag, to tighten discipline in every work sector, and to raise cadre responsibility. It is necessary to rely more on primary party organizations, to disseminate leading experience, and to establish effective control over the implementation of party and government resolutions. It is also important to step up mass political and educational work.

In conclusion, V.I. Dolgikh expressed confidence that the Tyumen Oblast party organization and the labor collectives of the oil and gas complex will fulfill with honor the tasks which they have been set.

G.P. Bogomyakov, first secretary of the party obkom, in his report; and V.V. Nikitin, chairman of the oblispolkom; V.V. Kitayev, first secretary of the Khanty-Mansi Okrug CPSU Committee; F.K. Salmanov, chief of the Tyumen Main Geological Administration; L.N. Rukayeva, operator at the Urayneft Administration, and other speakers in their speeches comprehensively examined the style of work of party, soviet, and economic organs. Indeed, the plenum participants noted, a great deal is being done in the oblast. Many collectives work successfully and fulfill the plans and socialist pledges. There are thousands of conscientious, enterprising people who can be relied on. Nonetheless, the overall work results are not satisfactory. A strong oblast party organization could work much more confidently, reliably, and with an eye to the long-term future. What is required?

Each one of us, the plenum participants stated, must begin by improving his own work, by being more exacting toward himself. It is necessary to study matters at greater depth, to be better aware of the situation in labor collectives, and to adopt an uncompromising attitude to breaches of discipline and violations of the norms of party life. Why not admit it? There have been many heated discussions on the subject of the lag in the party organizations. But the talk has not always been followed up with concrete, well considered action.

Lack of self-criticism and of exactingness toward those who fail to meet the state targets and put departmental interests above all else sometimes manifests itself in the style of work of the obkom, okruzhkom, gorkom, and raykom bureaus. High principles and a businesslike approach -- these are the main weapons enabling the party committees to count on success.

Only in this kind of atmosphere can the struggle against parasitic tendencies, for instance, produce good results, and such tendencies still exist here. Many examples to confirm this were cited at the plenum. Take, for instance, the stance of R.I. Kuzovatkin, chief of the Main Administration of Petroleum and Gas for the Tyumen Region. The administration has failed to meet the target for gas production, but instead of organizing teams to repair wells, the chief is waiting for the ministry to send him such teams from other parts of the country.

It was noted at the plenum that there are many reserves for improving work in the oblast, only it is important not to try to pass the buck, not to look for scapegoats elsewhere, but to get down to the job in earnest and to channel collectives' efforts in the right direction. The decisive role here must be played by the obkom bureau and its sector divisions. Harmonious work will make it possible to overcome shortcomings and reach the level of steady fulfillment of plan targets.

The plenum participants assured the CPSU Central Committee that the Communists and all the working people of Tyumen Oblast will spare no effort to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets and successful work in the future.

ARKHIPOV, GRISHIN ADDRESS MOSCOW AWARD MEETING

LD191912 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] The participants in a festive meeting held today and devoted to the presentation to Moscow of the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and the Komosomol Central Committee, expressed the will of the inhabitants of Moscow to continue to be in the vanguard of the nationwide struggle to implement the plans of the party. Moscow was presented with the honorary award for the results in the All-Union Socialist Competition in 1984.

Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, warmly greeted the participants in the meeting, and all inhabitants of Moscow in connection with their great labor victory and, to the applause of those gathered, presented representatives of party, administrative, trade union, and Komosomol organizations as well as labor collectives with the Challenge Red Banner.

Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, took the floor at the meeting. He stressed that, guided by the decisions of the party and the instructions of Comrade Chernenko, the working people of the capital have been involved on a wide scale since the beginning of the final year of the 5-year plan in socialist competition to raise further the effectiveness of production and the quality of work. The plan for January has been fulfilled successfully. Over 40,000 front-ranking workers of the capital have now fulfilled their 5-year tasks.

USSR MINISTER ON POWER MACHINERY EXPERIMENT

PM151531 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 6, Feb 85 (Signed to Press 4 Feb) p 6

["Our Interview" with Vladimir Makarovich Velichko, USSR minister of power machine building: "Experiment Opens Up New Horizons" -- date and place not specified]

[Text] The Ministry of Power Machine Building is one of the five all-union ministries which joined in the large-scale economic experiment on 1 January this year. Vladimir Makarovich Velichko, USSR minister of power machine building, tells readers how the sector is working under the conditions of the experiment.

Question: Vladimir Makarovich, since 1 January this year the ministry has been working under the experimental conditions. What did the experience of work in January show and what results did the collectives of the sector's association and enterprises achieve?

Answer: The output sales plan for January was fulfilled on the whole. The production volume increased by 5 percent in comparison with January 1984.

Successful work under experimental conditions was helped considerably by thorough preparation. It goes without saying that our preparation began long before the experiment. The sector specializes in the manufacture of specialized equipment requiring a long production cycle. That is why the development of the production plan and the examination of customers' output needs started at the beginning of 1984; it enabled us to be prompt in providing associations and enterprises with the 1985 plan targets for indicators and normatives as envisaged by the economic experiment.

When preparing for the experiment, we paid great attention to the plan target balance, particularly to balancing volume indicators against the itemized product plan and the itemized production plan against the material-technical supply plan and production capacities. Seminars and conferences were held for leaders of associations and enterprises, as well as for most of their subdivisions. Cadre training was conducted at all management levels and is continuing this year, too, by the way.

In the preparatory period all labor collectives in the sector were faced with a responsible task -- to complete the 1984 plan successfully and create a good basis, a firm foundation for work in the new year. Another important task had to be resolved; with the process of formulating the 1985 plans already under way, we had to try to use our rights augmented during the experiment to mobilize additional reserves and adopt even more intensive plans.

The first task has been successfully resolved -- the 1984 output sales plan was 101-percent fulfilled. Labor productivity rose not by 4.9 percent, as envisaged by the plan, but by 7.6 percent.

Question: And how was the second plan fulfilled?

Answer: This result gives me great satisfaction; over one-half of the sector's enterprises adopted plans for 1985 in excess of the targets scheduled for the final year of the 5-year plan. For example, the collective of the "Izhorskiy Zavod" Production Association named for A.A. Zhdanov increased its target for marketable output by R9 million in comparison with their original plan. It has been decided to increase labor productivity by 6.6 percent instead of 2.6 percent under the original plan.

Labor productivity in the sector as a whole is to grow by 7.5 percent according to the counterplans [vozvratnyy plany] outlined under the conditions of the economic experiment, as against 4 percent under the original plans.

Question: Have all the methodological questions which take account of the specific features of the sector been resolved?

Answer: No, some questions of a methodological nature still have to be cleared up. In our opinion, the specifics of the sector should be reflected in the existing regulations on certification. In particular, the awarded of the state seal of quality to particularly complex specialized AES equipment should take place, we believe, at the prototype stage. Questions of financing scientific research and technological work in the one-time production of specialized equipment have still not been properly resolved.

It would seem expedient for the USSR Gosplan to examine the question of the procedure and deadline for the formulation of itemized lists with the aim of ensuring that the production of equipment is launched on time and that the 5-year plan targets are as balanced as possible. We believe that itemized lists for the supply of the most important types of power industry equipment involving both consumer and manufacturer ministries and departments should be compiled for at least a 5-year period, and this must be done no later than 2 years before the planned period.

Question: What are the prospects for the development of team forms of labor organization under the conditions of the experiment?

Answer: The work being done in the sector to improve labor organization is based on the further introduction of team forms and team autonomous financing. The figures for 1 January 1985 show that 75 percent of workers in the sector are organized in teams. Of the total number of workers organized in teams, nearly 40 percent are working in composite teams, over 20 percent are in autonomously financed teams, and over 50 percent of workers apply the coefficient of labor input when distributing bonuses and extra pay. I would point out that nearly one-half of collectives are working on team assignments [brigadokomplekt] with payment based on the end results of their work. The team organization of labor has had a considerable effect at the "Krasnyy Kotelshchik" Production Association in Taganrog where team targets are used when planning and assessing the work of over 65 percent of the workers.

We think that the development of team forms of labor organization and incentive under the conditions of the economic experiment is an important way of further improving production efficiency and of harnessing new reserves for increasing labor productivity. We are now paying special attention to the establishment of financially autonomous teams. The plan approved by the ministry envisages that as many as 76 percent of workers will be organized in teams in 1985 and that the number of financially autonomous teams will rise to 41 percent of the team total.

Question: What opportunities does the economic experiment provide for accelerating scientific and technical progress in this sector? What is being done to disseminate the Leningrad enterprises' experience in improving the labor remuneration of designers and technologists?

Answer: It is well known that great demands are made on the quality of the equipment we produce, especially for AES's. In this context the sector attaches special attention to developing the metallurgical base specializing in the production of purpose-built forged metal from ingots, steel castings, plate metal, cast iron moldings for the manufacture of ingots weighing over 100 metric tons, and large forged blanks.

The 1985 science and technology development plan pays great attention to the automation and mechanization of production. It envisages introducing flexible production systems, increasing the pool of metal-cutting equipment with numeric program control, robots and robot complexes, automated production lines and sections, special modular machine tools, and multipurpose machine tools, and on this basis creating progressive manufacturing processes for the production of power industry equipment.

One way of increasing production efficiency, improving output quality, and making comprehensive and purposeful use of all production resources under the conditions of the wide-ranging economic experiment is to improve management by introducing computer facilities and creating automated control systems of different levels and functions. In the current year we envisage bringing the second phase of the sector's automated system into industrial use: The commissioning of this phase will enable the system to handle over 200 tasks.

The implementation of measures designed to raise the technical standard of production, mainly by the retooling of enterprises, will lead in 1985 to the production of additional marketable output worth an extra R27 million, a reduction in output prime costs amounting to R35 million, and a saving of 5,200 jobs.

The dissemination within the sector of the five Leningrad enterprises' experience in improving the labor remuneration of designers and technologists is of great significance as an incentive for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. Another two production associations, one science and production association, and one institute switched to these conditions in 1985.

Some R1,791,000, or about 18 percent, of the workers' approved wages fund has been saved since the beginning of the experiment as a result of increasing the labor efficiency of designers and technologists and of reducing their number.

I should like to point out that so far only the first stage of the experiment has been employed. The second stage will require work in greater depth to create the new system's organizational and economic mechanism. I believe that the labor efficiency of designers and technologists will also be considerably improved by reforming enterprises' structural subdivisions, which includes going over to flexible structures, and by setting up composite and specialized teams and subunits. Associations in the sector already have experience of creating them and of demonstrating the efficiency of their work.

ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT RESULTS IN REAL IMPROVEMENT

LD181644 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Excerpts] The second phase of the large economic experiment in the country's national economy began this year. In an interview with our correspondent, Vladimir Ivanovich Smirnov, an economic science member of the scientific-methodological council of the central commission for supervising the experiment, talks about the results of the first phase of work in the new conditions.

[Question] A year has already elapsed. How have the innovations affected work in sectors of industry?

[Smirnov] The level of general economic indicators achieved has been influenced considerably not only by the conditions of the experiment but also the general atmosphere of strengthening labor and production discipline.

Against this background, however, the five ministries which participated in the economic experiment stand out noticeably. A substantial improvement in marketing, taking into account deliveries according to contracts, and the provision of the entire growth of production volume on account of labor productivity are some of the most significant results of the experiment in all the five ministries taking part in the experiment. Three of these ministries achieved 100 percent fulfillment of deliveries for the first time in 1984.

The experiment has also answered questions, such as, who is who; that is, it has revealed the people who still think in perhaps the old categories and are unable to work at the level of increased demands of time.

On average, up to 15 percent of enterprises and associations turned out to be unprepared for the work in new conditions, and a large number of them even had to be released [i ot tselovo ryada iz nikh prishlos dazhe osvoboditsya]. At the same time, there are a good many examples of enterprise and association leaders showing initiative, sharpness, and enterprise.

[Question] Did people find work more interesting?

[Smirnov] Definitely. And this is, as you understand, the direct path to raising efficiency and rationality of management.

SECONDARY MATERIAL USE 'EXTREMELY UNSATISFACTORY'

LD171858 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 CMT 17 Feb 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video commentary by political observer Viktor Beketov]

[Excerpt] Hello, comrades! The topic is to be the use of secondary material resources. Given a careful, thrifty attitude, it would be difficult to find a matter more efficient and profitable, for secondary raw materials are, in essence, semimanufactured, and production manufactured from them includes the previous expenditures in fuel, power, chemicals, and human labor. There are also great savings in building capacities for processing of secondary resources. Thus, the costs of building production facilities to produce a single metric ton of products from secondary polymer raw material are more than R300 lower than those for primary raw material.

Nevertheless, the situation in our country concerning use of secondary raw materials remains extremely unsatisfactory. The overwhelming majority of industrial and domestic wastes, sometimes through ignorance but more often through carelessness, is burned or dumped. Many managers treat secondary resources like worthless material, aiming chiefly at getting primary materials. The unused wastes cause harm to the atmosphere, polluting water and the atmosphere.

The approach to savings of raw materials, fuel, and manufactured materials must be different in principle than what it was before, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko has stressed. Today, we must not count on a continual increase in resources, since economy is now becoming a most important source for ensuring growth of productivity.

In light of these demands, the positive experience of a number of towns, oblasts, and republics in the country where secondary raw materials make up a considerable proportion of the overall consumption of resources, is especially important, as is the experience of the Ukraine, in particular.